

D 5835

See sp. Ban 107

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. A 5-835

SUBJECT:

All-Russia National Revolutionary
Faction Party - K. Stakloff.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special ~~Head~~
REPORT

Date Apr 21 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

5835

Subject (in full) A. A. Vonsiatsky,

a Leader of the Russian Fascist Movement

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

S.B.Rm. S.

Anastasy A. Vonsiatsky, a well known follower of the "All Russian Fascist Movement", arrived at Shanghai from the U.S.A. on April 10, 1934, by the s.s. "President Hoover" accompanied by his wife Mrs. Vonsiatsky, the daughter of a wealthy American named Ream, and secretary Donat Iosifovitch Kunle, an ex-Lieutenant of the Alexandrysky Hussar Regiment of the Russian Imperial Army.

A. A. Vonsiatsky is a Russian, 35 years of age. He was educated in the Nikolaevsky Military Cadet College in Leningrad and consequently in the Nikolaevsky Cavalry Academy. During the revolution he joined the White Russian anti-bolshevik movement and served in the ranks of the First White Russian Army of General Korniloff which operated in the Don Cossacks region. Later he served with General Denikin's Army in Southern Russia and following the defeat of the White forces, made his way to Constantinople and from there to France and the U.S.A.

Vonsiatsky took an active part in anti-bolshevik movement in the U.S.A. and Europe. For some time he was supporting a White Russian military publication entitled the "Chasavoy" (the Sentry) published in Paris. Owing to a misunderstanding between Vonsiatsky and the editors of the above mentioned journal, he severed his connections with the journal.

In 1932 Vonsiatsky made a trip to France, Germany and Yugoslavia with the idea of promoting an All Russian Fascist Movement among the White Russians residing there and further to unify various Fascist groups so as to establish a combined front against the bolsheviks.

Vonsiatsky appeared in the Far East with similar intentions and also to study the existing political situation in the Orient.

During his recent visit to Japan, Vonsiatsky met leaders

I MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date..... 19

Forwarded by
(2)

of the All Russian Fascist Party of Harbin represented by K.V. Rodzaevsky and Matkovsky, to whom, in the course of friendly conversation, he pointed out mistakes in the tactics adopted by the Harbin Fascist Party in their anti-Semitic and anti-Masonic activities. According to Vonsiatsky's ideas the main task of the Russian Fascist was the persistent struggle against the Bolsheviks and communists, and no Jewish question should be brought up by the Party. He pointed out that there are many Jews with strong anti-bolshevik tendencies, while the question of Free-Masons had nothing to do with the Russian Fascist Parties in the U.S.A. or Europe.

The mission of Vonsiatsky in Harbin was that of persuading the Harbin Fascist to change their methods, and to confine their activities to the general programme of Fascism in other countries. In connection with Vonsiatsky's appearance here, it is interesting to note that there is a strong Russian Fascist Party existing in Manchukuo which is supported by the Japanese. In Harbin the Russian Fascists have their own newspaper entitled the "Nash Pout" (Our Way) which is of a strong anti-Semitic and anti-Masonic nature. A Fascist club in Harbin which is reported to receive support from the Japanese, is a place of frequent anti-bolshevik meetings and lectures.

Vonsiatsky left Shanghai for Harbin on April 20 in the S.S. "Taingtao Maru". He intends to stay in Harbin for about three weeks, when he will return to Shanghai with the object of giving lectures on the aims and objects of the Fascist Party.

Officer in Charge Special Branch.

Copied and sent to Mr. Seipke
+ G. G. Ferguson. 1000-244

Glickeremstansky
D. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D-5835
Date 25-6-42

THE NEW LIFE, 25-6-42

Приговор Вонсайцкому

КОННЕКТИКУТ, 23 (Гавас). Лидер «руссских фашистов» Анастас Вонсайцкий арестован за шпионаж и приговорен к пяти годам тюрьмы.

10. 5/8/44
63.

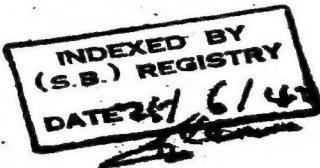
VONSIATSKY SENTENCED

Connecticut, 23 (Havas). Anastas Vonsiatsky, leader of "Russian fascists" was arrested and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for espionage .

25-6-42.

FILE

File: All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party
(A.A. Vonsiatsky).



“С нѣмцами по Москви!...”

(Интервью с А. А. Вонсяцким).

В Сан Франциско в настоя-
щее время находится А. А. Вонсяцкий, быв. глава русских членов национального правительства. Революционной партии, в на-
стоящем оккупатор, как он сам заявляет, и в недалеком будущем представитель в исходит секретным способом, А. А. Вонсяцкий, русского национального правительства в Москву, что идет сорганизовано боевое борьбою, как только над Кремлем будет развиваться сва-
стика.

Сотрудник газеты имѣл длительное интервью с А. А. Вонсяцким по поводу его планов и в связи со свѣдѣніями о ликвидации ими фашистской партии в Америкѣ.

— Нѣт, — сказал А. А. Вонсяцкий, партия я не распусту-
щусь, — я выкинулся, Я толь-
ко что передал руково-
дство ею соратнику Степану, проживающему в Шанхае. Причины для этого много и одной из них служит то, что у меня лично другое планирование к тому, чтобы быть здесь представите-
лем национального российского правительства, которое будет защищать Москву.

— Как скоро оно будет функционировать?

— В ближайшем будущем, только немецкая армия займет Москву.

— А как скоро это произойдет?

— Недѣли через два.
Значит правительство

уже сформировано, и вам известны имена членов его со-
става?

— О, да, оно уже сформи-
ровано, но вы сами знаете, что имѣя вам не могу дать ини-
циативным образом и ни не-
официальным.

— Так все это происходит с вѣлома Гитлера?

— О, конечно.

— И с его благословеніем?

— О, да, потому что мы

все в Хитлерѣ ту реальную

силу, о которой мы бѣже меч-

тали в течении 20 лѣт. Слѣдовательно у вас имѣ-

ется наложенная связь с чле-
нами наимѣченного правитель-
ства и с Берлином?

— Конечно, но, в виду об-
стоятельств времени, она про-
буждается, предстаѣт в исходит секретным способом,

А. А. Вонсяцкий, предстаѣт в исходит секретным способом,

токе винят сейчас:

— Нѣт, они не винят в че-
редовой линіи, но винят в че-
неопредѣленности от дов.

— Болѣе о войнѣ с А. А. Вон-

сяцким и не разговаривал. Но

или же у вас имѣются опре-
деленные свѣдѣнія?

— Даѣтъ я спроси: "Будуща-
я", как он смотрит на отно-
шение русских масс к войнѣ.

— Откровенно вам сказать,

но скоро я ему еще пошлю,

мнѣньями широких масс я не

знаю, что я по радио узнаю,

что русская болония раз-
очарована короткая — такая же

дѣйствія. Многие хотят в Рос-
сію и против Германии только день рождения: "Мини хани-
помому, что они русские и счи-
тывают, что так и надо".

— А это по вашему недо-
статочно?

— Совершенно недостаточ-
но. Потому что они забывают, прибавлю еще несколько слов.

— Даѣтъ я спроси: что А. А. Вонсяцкий тумает или знает о Россії и не в русским наро-
дом, а только в рабочими и обожающими отца народов, а также

коммунистами.

— Относительно же положеній на фронти А. А. Вонсяцкий сказ-

алъ, что советская войска сда-
ются при каждом удобном слу-
чайѣ и лучшим доказательством

этому служит то, что сам сын

Сталина пошел в плен и в его

интервью по радио, которое не-
редавалось искажено, что дальѣ

шлось сопротивление было без-
цѣльным.

— Но тогда, значит, нель-

зя вѣрить словам, немецкаго

командования, которое сообща-
ет, что русские тѣрпят дур-
ости.

— Нѣт, если вспомните!

— Извините, я вѣрить не могу, — и немецкое командование всегда

говорило об упорном сопротив-
лении и французов, и герман-
цев, и греков, и тѣперь и русских.

— Единственно о ком не говори-
ло, так это об англичанах.

— Немецкое командование иског-
да не говорило, что оно вѣтр-

ило упорное сопротивление ан-
гличанам. Но все же русские сла-

гали иностранную пропаганду.

— Иностранной пропагандой

я никогда не занимался. Но

но если Германия не во-
вьет с Россіей, то каковы же
будут ея границы и строй по-
слѣ окончанія войны?

— Все, чего Германия доби-
вается, это создание такого по-
рядка, при котором было бы

возможное полное и вѣтвистое дви-
женіе национального правительства.

— В связи с "представитель-
ством национального правитель-
ства" я спроси: А. А. Вонсяц-
кого, не помышляет ли ему в

этом его американское граж-
данство.

— На это А. А. Вонсяцкий от-
вѣтил мнѣ, что ему лично ка-
жется, что "американскому

правительству будет только пры-
ятѣ, если интересы здраво-
го национального правительства

американским же граждан-
ством".

— Но возможна такая си-
туація, что правительство США
не будет признавать "нацио-
нальное московское правитель-
ство"?

— В таком случаѣ ему не
будет дѣла, кто будет пред-
ставлять это правительство.

— Не будет дѣла, кто бу-
дет представлять правительство,
но будет дѣло, чѣм заня-
мается американский граж-
данин.

— А если это касается лично
но меня, то я готов нести всѣ
следствія, я готов пожертвовать
чѣмгоди ради службы моей
родинѣ.

— Быть может вам придется
отказаться от американского
гражданства?

— Я в любую минуту откажусь.

— Очень вам благодарен за
передаваемую информацию.

На этом наше интервью за-
кончилось.

**
А. А. Вонсяцкий остановил-
ся в одном из самых фешене-
бельных отелей — в "Марк-
Холдингс".

В Сан Франциско, по его
словам, он находится в связи с
дѣлами его партіи и наимѣ-
щающимся правительства. Сколь-
ко времени он пробудет здѣсь,
в точности он не мог сказать.

Е. Серебренников.

Сан Франциско.

VONSIATSKY'S INTERVIEW WITH A SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPER.

О правильном понимании телеграммы ВНРП от 22 Июля.

Разъяснение для национальных кругов Русской Эмиграции.

Телеграмма Всероссийской Национал-Революционной Партии от 22-го Июля на имя председателя Совнаркома СССР о добровольной передаче власти Русскому Народу, вызвала в Шанхай регулярно, ежедневно, на открытых собраниях в клубы Партии.

Здесь не может быть ни перебоя, ни разнобоя, ни неправильного понимания нашей работы. Мы держим строй, равняясь на обуревающую лучших сыновей России великих и воззванных идея спасения Отечества, о спасении не словах, а на деле, спасении ценою безоговорочного и беспоморийного уничтожения коммунизма, как чумы, готовой заразить мир.

Таким образом, с этой стороны никаких сюрпризов нет и все обстоит совершенно нормально. Было бы странно, если бы было иначе.

Наша Партия с достоинством проходит мимо этого зрелища, не ощущая ни малейшей потребности реагировать на нее ни одним звуком.

К сожалению, наряду с этим естественным психопатическим воем из подворотни, обнаружилась превратная оценка данного момента со стороны некоторых действительных национальных кругов, в лицах их ответственных руководителей, патротизм коих и высота истинно русского полета мысли не вызывает никаких сомнений.

С этой стороны, к сожалению, в сторону ВНРП были брошены упреки в излишней широте и недопустимом либерализме в отношении коммунизма и его адептов. Больше того, были высказаны предположения, что телеграмма являлась декларацией ВНРП, отражая якобы суть ее основной программы.

Совершенно не желая считаться и абсолютно и начисто игнорируя любое, -плохое или хорошее, мнение со стороны попутчиков коммунизма и его защитников, наша Партия высоко расценивает суждения въх национально мыслящих кругов, видя в них носителей той национальной мысли, которая в данный момент характерна для подлинной подъемной России.

В этом стойком лагерь, где слышно бение настоящего русского сердца, ВНРП с величайшей готовностью готов выслушать каждого относящегося к ей деятельно-

Заслышив ошибочное мнение национальных кругов о своих действиях, ВНРП находит необходимым дать им следующее объяснение.

1) Разматриваемая телеграмма не может рассматриваться декларацией программы ВНРП, содержащей в себе не больше, чем предложение советской власти добровольно вернуть захватченную власть Русскому Народу при настящем положении вещей, причем фиксирован момент нахождение фронта между Смоленском и Вязьмой.

2) Предложение теряет силу, если фиксируемый момент пройдет и будет заслонен следующей страницей истории.

3) Усматриваемый в предложении широкий либерализм предлагаемых выгод является тем неизбежным в данном положении элементом компенсации, без которого любое приглашение к добровольному отказу от власти было бы абсурдным.

4) С того момента, когда безупречно формулированное предложение не встречает со стороны захватчиков власти намерений им воспользоваться, естественным ходом вещей он превращается в мощный аргумент в пользу безоговорочного в дальнейшем националь-революционного действия.

Колхозник деревни закрепощенный рабочий у станка, русский солдат под красной звездой на фронте и раньше знали непримиримые намерения угнетающей их коммунистической партии, но когда им станет известно, что было отвергнуто предложение полной амнистии, -увѣренность их в этом мнении безмерно усиливается.

Сдѣланный ВНРП шаг без-

"RUSSIAN VANGUARD"

10-8-41

K.A.Stekloff's explanations regarding his cable to Stalin.

File: All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party

прецедентен. Но из этого отнюдь не следует, что он появится в предьях Национал-Революционной цвлеобразности.

ВНРП отдает себѣ ясный отчет в том, что бумажные бомбы не страшны врагу в момент, когда он занят отбиванием бомб настоящих.

Но историческое предвидѣніе учит, что моменты имѣютъ тенденцію очень быстро проходить, а бумажные бомбы - даже из эмиграции - превращаться в капитальные документы к одному грандиозному обвинительному акту против врага всего мира, коммунизма, который дѣятельно готовитъ богатырская экспансія Русскаго Народа.

Остается вопросъ о правѣ ВНРП, или любой национальной партии за рубежемъ, применять отвѣтственные решѣнія. Со строго национальной точки зрѣнія это не право, а обязанность.

Послѣ 22-го Июня пред назначеніе русских заубежнков-националистовъ, без различія отдѣльныхъ течений, смыслилось в направлѣніе полнаго отрыва отъ стоящихъ вод эмиграціи. Отсюда - настоятельная необходимость гигантскихъ шаговъ и жестовъ, чтобы скорѣе перейти къ водамъ живыми, къ животворящей силѣ Великой Россіи.

Наша Партия без колебаний присоединяется къ свой голосъ къ идентичному выступленію любой Национальной группы, стремясь усилить его и поддержать, а не ослабить.

Н. А. Стеклов

Как шанхайский бодигард принял ТЯГОТЫ и ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ верховного руководителя России

NE 912-13, 2/11/41

Вім'єто фельетона

Все бывает.

Особенно в такое смутное время.

Пищут доносы. Выпускают летучки. Инспирируют. Раздувают провокации. Вообщем кипят в котле подлости т. к. какому нужно, куда то, привлечь, что то высказывать, авось в будущем его не забудут и наградят по заслугам...

Есть напримѣр, среди журналистов редактор одной газеты. На его лицѣ, которое украшено окуярами, так и написано — олицетворение пахальства.

До сих пор этот козырь держал в руках все для всяких «сесаций, вымыслов, провокаций. Вы его все знаете!?

И вдруг явился новый человекъ, вѣрнѣе человѣчек.

Поглядите на него. Да. А посмотрите на его лицо, поговорите с ним — олицетворение невѣжества, да еще какого.

Карьера этого «пудко-вника» удивительная.

Служил он ранѣе прачкой. Да прачкой в английской фирмѣ. Правда это было давно, но вѣрно. Служил тихо скромно, вязал узлы у грязного бѣлья. Таскал на своей ской спинѣ, она у него выдержит... Был человѣк не сам а пара якутских как говорят скромен и журналистов. Короче го-

незамѣтен. Утирался ногами платком. Потом чорт его что ли, попутал его биллиберды.

Гдѣ-то, как-то, кто-то, познакомил его с вождем

и его богатой супругой.

Одѣл этот наш паренек

черную рубашку и пришел

по вкусу вождю и тот

всюмы да назначь его

представителем в Шанхаѣ,

дав на прощанье пару дол-

яров, золотыми американскими.

В прачках болѣе оставаться нельзѧ

и то наш «представитель

стал бодигардом.

Спаси и сохрани, мы не хотим оскорбить его, бодигард-звание почтенное и служат ими наши передовые русские люди, «штаб-скапитаны» как говорят.

Прачка тоже хорошая

должность, говорили нѣкоторые большевики что

прачки и кухарки будут

управлять государством.

Ну навѣроно, наши переношенное мой дитята, рѣшило слѣдовать этому

завѣту и занятся большой

политикой.

Правда, ввиду того что мама его «переносила»,

или по какой-то другой причинѣ по работе его

штаба не клейлася.

Выходит у него тошенький листочек со

своей спинѣ, она у него

могущественной всероссийской

свастикой, писал он там

выдержит... Был человѣк не сам а пара якутских

как говорят скромен и журналистов. Короче го-

воря никто его не хотел

признавать и не читать

его биллиберды.

И вдруг подошло «сму

тие времени». Зашевели-

лись во всѣх углах. Как

же ему оставаться в покое

стал он во весь свой ги-

гантскій рост и полѣз как

таракан во всѣ щели.

Русскіе штабы-капита-

ны просто удивлялись.

Откуда это таракан прет.

А он большой рыжій, не

складный. Он и в комине

так предсѣдательствует. Он

союзы организует а два

якутика его пишут и пи-

шут, все оцисали...

Ну чѣм бы дитя не тѣ

шилось, пусть его. Надѣ

ло русачам эти национальные

вожди каждый теперь

заботится о себѣ. Тут

разныя гадюки зашипѣли

из подворотен. К нам

мол идите...

Папенька возродивши!

Папаненька породивши!

Трещит голова стала от

этого шипѣнія.

И вот туточек то, появ-

ился он, раг сокол из-

бavitelъ, герой из героев

принявший тяготы власти

российской.

Подумал он подумал да

плюнул. Да как плюнул.

Вѣх переплюнул...

Видали здѣсь номера,

сами плевались и отпле-

вались, но его никто не

переплюнул. У других на-

ших разных вождей, аж

почка зашипѣла, жалобно

так, от злости и от зави-

сти. Ну и у нас тоже от

того же.

Ах подлец, вот те и

Фоня с гармоней. Ах ты

дьявол, ну и удружили. Са-

мому Сталину телеграм-

мочку в тысячу слов ка-

танули. Так мол и так сда-

вай мнѣ власть да и толь-

ко. Вот заржали эмигра-

нты, давно так несмѣялись.

Страшная нужда у одних

холодность и обезпечен-

ность у других наших

русских братчиков, все

это отучило нас сѣяться.

А тут весь город ржет,

да как. Слышили. Читали

такъя.

Посмѣялись и мы над

этой глупостью и олице-

товориенiem невѣжества.

Почитали, посмѣялись, а

потом ужаснулись.

Над чѣм смѣетесь?

На собой смѣетесь!

Был бы он сбѣжавшій

от доктора Тарлэ или из

Минхонских бараков, ну

тогда другое дѣло, а тут

«вождь» как ни как наш

засѣдатель, болѣльщик,

что бы он сгорѣл неянс-

ным огнем!

будем, защищать родину.

Вот может он теперь

себя и своих соратников

страхует... Тогда к чemu

эти названія и КТО Он

ВООБЩЕ??

Какая партія! Какіе со-

артники? Все это блеф!

Блеф!!!

Орденский орден говор-

ит строю.

Ах о зеленый ты ужас,

с желтыми подосами. Да

знаешь ли ты название

ордена и статут их...

Нѣ невозможно писать

невозможнo заниматься...

И слов не найти.

Да какіе слова, доску

надо. Взять доску да и

головы, возможно, что

очухается и поймет что

натворил.

Таких только доской и

прошибают иначе не пой-

мут.

Как хоочут над нами

в Москвѣ. Его чушь вой-

дет в исторію, да здѣсь

хлестаков нико

что по сравненію с этим

руководителем несущаст-

вующей партіи.

Нѣ пора принять какія

мѣры над этими перено-

шеными и недоношенными

дѣлдами. Сохрани Боже

нас от этих сотзательных

или несозательных ідю-

тов. Позоръ тѣм, кто имъ

ет с ним контакт и не

одернет его, если не дос-

кой то поть рукой.

E. X.

"НЕДЕЛЯ", 2-8-41.

Article ridiculing A.A. Stekloff
for having sent a cable to Stalin.

File: All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party.

Вѣдь если глубже про-

никнуть в это статью, не

глупостью она пахнет, а

наглой провокацией.

Мы Вас прощаем, толь-

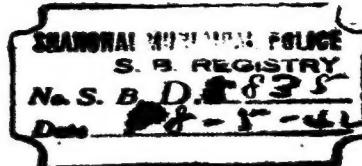
ко хотим чтобы Сталин

сдал власть, а Мы дескать

эмigration войдем с Вами

с палачами в контакт и

D. 5835



U.S. COURT INVESTIGATES
"RUSSIAN NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY PARTY"

HARTFORD (Connecticut), May 15. A Federal Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation of the "Russian National Revolutionary Party", led by Anastas von Siatsky and described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a world-wide Fascist organization to overthrow the Russian Government "by force and violence".

Evidence submitted included party documents, uniform and firearms seized last Saturday during a police raid on an isolated estate in north-eastern Connecticut. REUTER.

Note: The name of the leader is Anastas VONSIATSKY, not von SIATSKY, as stated in the above telegramme. As the latter transcription suggests German origin of the name in question, it is possible that this is a deliberate distortion in order to underline the alleged pro-German character of this group.

File: All-Russia National Revolutionary Party.

Kly
18-5-42.

SHANGHAI ZARIA, JANUARY 28, 1942.



Translation

TSURIMATSU family express their deep sympathy to the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party and the Central Executive Committee on the occasion of the untimely death of Supreme Leader, Colonel Konstantin Alexeyevich STEKLOFF, who died on the eve of Liberation of Motherland.

1-2-42.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S 3 REGISTRY
No. S. 3. D. 5835
Station,

REPORT

Date January 26, 1942

Subject (in full) All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party - Death of

K.A. Stekloff, local Head.

Made by... D.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C.D.I. Lees.

*Re 5/16/42
D.Z.*
K.A. STEKLOFF, Head of the local group of A.A. Vonsiataky's "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" and editor of the "RUSSIAN VANGUARD" (official organ of the party in Shanghai), died at the Russian Hospital, 262 Rue Maresca, to-day.

It will be recalled that on 24-7-41 it was announced that A.A. Vonsiataky, leader of the party, residing at Putnam, Conn., U.S.A., handed over his post to Stekloff, his local representative. This announcement appeared in the local press simultaneously with a copy of a lengthy telegram addressed to Chairman of the Soviet of the People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. demanding from them to hand over the power to the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party on certain terms. This telegram, the origin of which is not quite clear, created much amusement, mixed with indignation, in the local Russian community.

The "Russian Vanguard" has not been appearing since November 9, 1941 on account of Stekloff's illness. It is not likely that the publication will be resumed.
A.C. (Special Branch) *A. Prokofiev*
D.I.

Sk
FILE
24.1.42

JAN 26 1942
SPECIAL BRANCH

(S.P.)
DATE 27.1.42
Sk

ИЗВЕЩЕНИЕ.

Редактор «Русского Авангарда», руководитель ВНРП, полк. К. А. Стеклов, вследствие тяжелого заболевания 10-го Ноября отправляется для лечения в госпиталь, причем, не исключается возможность операции.

Впредь до выхода полк. К. А. Стеклова из госпиталя, выход в свет газеты «Русский Авангард» простояванием.

РЕДАКЦИЯ.



ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РОССИЙСКОГО ФАШИСТСКАГО СОЮЗА

Союза скончался в преждевременной смерти Руководитель Дельта Восточного Центра Всероссийской Национал-Революционной Партии Фашистов

Константина Алексеевича

СОР. СТЕКЛОВА

и выразил свою глубокое соболезнование семье и сотрудникам газеты «Русский Авангард», безымянным Редактором которой по-
кийный был в течении шести лет. 1202

Умер К. А. Стеклов

Вчера утром стало известно, что в Русском госпитале умер К. А. Стеклов.

Для всех, кто знал Стеклова, его смерть кажется какой-то неизбежностью. Еще недавно сравнительно въ видѣли этого человека гвардейского тѣлосложенія, жизнерадостного и энергичнаго. В общественной жизни он все годы играл роль, будучи постоянным членом разных ревизионных комиссий, потом предсѣдателем Общества почманов, боди-гардов и морских гардов и, как предсѣдатель этого общества, членом правления русского эмигрантского комитета до того момента, когда покойный напечатал в газетах изъяснил свое обращение к Сталину. в первые дни советско-германской войны. Это обращение относится к другой области деятельности Стеклова, — политической, каковую он все, будучи редактором-издателем газеты «Русский Авангард», — органа фашистской организации, созданной Вонсяцким в Америкѣ. К. А. Стеклов был безусловно антиком-

мунистом, что к сожалѣнию, не относился к разряду людей, твердо и раз навсегда выработавших опредѣленную линію поведенія как к самим коммунистам, так и к силам, им противодѣйствующим. По фашистской линіи упрямо поднимаясь до высот вождя, он, однако, не был и не мог быть вождем даже продемократическим. Это в сущности был человек хорошей души, большой энергией, но и только. Дуги гнуть с терпѣніем и невдруг он не мог...

Отбрасывая в сторону, как десадное недоразумѣніе, его шанхайскій період политической активности, отмѣтим здѣсь, что К. А. Стеклов-былый офицер, в рядах родных ему боткинцев продѣлавшій бѣдный поход от Боткинска и до границы с Китаем.

И как бѣдные офицеры отдали ему, бѣдному офицеру, послѣдній долг.

Мир практу твоему...

Издатель: И. КУРОНИ
Редактор П. А. САВИНЦЕВ

К БЕЗВРЕМЕННОЙ ЖОНЧИНЬ ПОЛК. К. А. СТЕКЛОВА

Безвременно скончавшийся полковник К. А. Стеклов при налаживал к числу энергичных русских общественных деятелей, работая во многочисленных эмигрантских организациях, причем больше всего времени и труда К. А. Стеклов уделял деятельности в шанхайском отряде Всероссийской Национально-Революционной партии (фашистов). К. А. Стеклов был создателем и бесстрашным руководителем шанхайского отряда организаций в течение ряда лет, а в мае прошлого года принял верховное руководство партией от прежнего ее главы А. А. Вонсанского, проживавшего в Амстердаме.

Партия являлась главным поприщем работы полковника К. А. Стеклова, но последняя далеко не ограничивалась пределами партии. Полковник К. А. Стеклов в продолжение многих месяцев был членом правления Российского Эмигрантского Комитета и без сомнения председателем Ревизионной комиссии Благотворительного отдела Национального комитета.

По инициативе К. А. Стеклова и в значительной степени его трудами в Шанхае был создан Союз воинов, боевых и морских гарнизонов. К. А. Стеклов был первым его председателем.

После принятия верховного руководства партией К. А. Стеклов, однако, вынужден был из-за недостатка времени, покинуть общественную работу, с тем, чтобы собрать точить все свои усилия и старания в деле расширения деятельности Всероссийской Национально-Революционной партии (фашистов).

Наследован от А. А. Вонсанского

Святой Николай борца за Валес Дэллу
26 января в 4 часа утра скончался в Русском госпитале от тяжелой и мучительной болезни полковник Стеклов.

Ушел в лучший мир еще один из уцелевших до наших дней богатырей Белого движения, всю душу и силы от-

давшего зовут об объединении всех фашистских течений полковник К. А. Стеклов начал крепить дружбу с Российской Фашистской Собоюз, но не успел многое сделать в этом направлении, так как его неожиданно захватила болезнь. Осенью прошлого года он стал совершенно больным человеком и в конце концов

был от ярко выраженной в течение часов болезнью.

Еще совсем молодым он принял участие в антибольшевистском восстании в своем родном городе — Казани и с этого момента не выпускал из рук оружия до самого конца гражданской войны.

Я встретился с ним впервые в поселке Бараново-Оренбургского, Уссурийского Каз. Войска, когда мы с ним оба служили в отряде ген. Савицкого.

Уходя в эмиграцию, К. А. Стеклов знал необходимым вступить в русской части армии маршала Чжан Цзучана в Шанхайской провинции Китая, т. к. эти части казались ему в то время скрытой ячейкой будущих формирований русских сил для борьбы за освобождение России. Таким образом и служение в китайских войсках было для него подготовкой к дальнейшему служению своей Родины. Когда же русская части китайской армии перестали существовать, К. А. Стеклов не опустил руки, а заменил утраченную винтовку первом и начал антисоветскую пропаганду на цели подготовки национальной революции и воспитания кадров будущих борцов за свободу русского народа.

В надававшейся им много лет еженедельной газете «Русский Авангард» — органе Всероссийской Народно-Революционной партии (Русских фашистов) он был фактически всем: Редактором, надзирателем, секретарем, корректором, сотрудником, выпускающим, экспедитором и даже разнос-

чиком — одним словом, — членом общества в своем качестве издательства газеты, разсыпавшейся из Шанхая во все края мира Божьего.

На этой работе и состоялась моя вторая встреча с К. А. Стекловым, — сделавшим его искренним другом и вторым сподвижником дяди служения первом Белес Дэлу, которому мы с ним оба жили на родной земле с оружиями в руках.

Будучи сам малообеспеченным человеком, служа в должности бодигарда и получившись жалованье, он всегда безотказно шел на помощь всем обездоленным, ударам, если не деньги, которых у него не могло быть в статочном количестве, то есть время и труд, хотя каждое знавший его, может легко сказать, что он и без того чересчур нес на себя тяжелое бремя службы Родине своей и лицистической и политической деятельностью.

Служа всеми силами своему народу, К. А. Стеклов рискнулся на Родину, и действительно мечтал об освобождении от большевистского гнезда. Но не суждено было ему ждать этого счастливого момента и пришло ему закрыть свои усталые от тяжелой борьбы глаза в чужой стране, давшей ему временный приют и невзгоды.

Да будет ему пухом чужая земля и да живет его светлая память в душах тех, кто знал его и ценил его преданно-дорогому для всех нас Белесу Дэлу!

Д. ЛАНИ

ПОЛИ. К. А. СТЕКЛОВ.

вынужден был лечь в госпиталь.

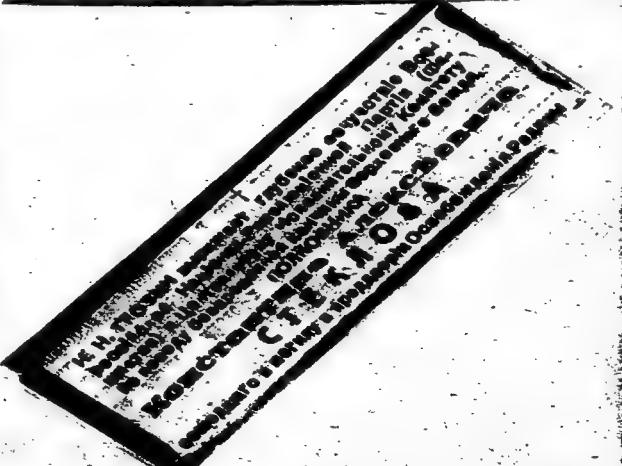
К. А. Стеклов скончался от рака желудка, буквально сочреды в три месяца.

Смерть К. А. Стеклова вызвала глубокую печаль среди всех его многочисленных друзей и знакомых.

Сегодня в 4 часа дня в Кафедральном соборе будет отслужена панихида по усопшему, а отпевание состоится завтра в 8 часа дня в соборе. Похороны на кладбище Ханчжоу-ро в 4 часа дня. Желающие провожать покойного на кладбище просят взять с собой паспорта.

Надававший на служение родному народу.

Воспитанный в лучших традициях русского духовного слова, он был человеком глубокорелигиозным, русским до мозга костей и беззаветно преданным Святой Отчизне. И все



5235
20 8 41

"SLOVO". AUGUST 20, 1941

Телеграмма Вонсяцкого полпреду Уманскому.

Ниже следующее является текстом телеграммы, посланной советскому посольству 3-го июля из нутря сочувствий относительно вайбимета секретаря Анастасия личной безопасности моего уважаемого и милого друга Георгия Вонсяцкого:

"Константину Уманскому, советское посольство, Вашингтон, Д. К. Примите мои сердечные и глубокие поздравительные чувства по поводу непривычной славной победы и триумфального марша гернической красной армии. Мне садится просить вашу любезность передать эти самые чувства фельдмаршалу Тимошенко при условии, что он благополучно избежит суповой судьбы Тухачевского. И благословлю сиюшую выразить мое ужасом проникновение сочувствий относительно личной безопасности моего уважаемого и милого друга Георгия Вонсяцкого.

Сталина и настойчиво прошу вы сами насаждить этой атмосферой. Словами Шекспира говорю: "Приветствуя прибывающего гостя и ускоряй отъезжающего". Говорят, что это прекрасное время в Москвой, что его проезд будет увѣличен общим удовольствием, я лично приложу все возможные усилия для того, чтобы доставить ему положение, соответствующее его способностям, а именно на ближайшей свадьбе. Хотя между посольским состоянием будет трудно привыкнуть к воину от этого, я искренно сожалую вам, чтобы вы сами насаждили этой атмосферой. Словами Шекспира говорю: "Приветствуя прибывающего гостя и ускоряй отъезжающего". Говорят, что это прекрасное время в Москве, что сирены сладко пахнет сабо-тажем. Пожалуйста вѣрьте мою искренность. С громким овацием бравой красной армии. Анастасий А. Вонсяцкий, вождь русских фашистов".

Vonsiaty's telegram to
Umansky, Soviet Ambassador, U.S.A.

File: D-

Translation of an extract from an article which appeared in Russian newspaper "Russian Times" of 30-7-41. Published by the Russian Times Publishing Company, 409 East Reward Road. Editor - Mr. C. V. Popoff.

THOUGHTS ABOUT SOVIET YOUTH, THE FUTURE LEADER, EMIGRANT PYGMIES AND STRUGGLE FOR CHILDREN'S SOULS.

Pointing out the harmful influence of the communist regime in the U.S.S.R. on the moral and character of the younger generation the newspaper nevertheless believes that there are excellent national-patriotic elements amongst the youth of that country, which are now hiding themselves. On these elements rests the hope for the national revival of Russia. Somewhere in that country will appear the Leader, who is not known so far and for whom Russia has been waiting during the past many years. The future Leader must be a second Peter the Great in order to be able to carry out his task.



"It is an insult to the Great National State of Russia that a Shanghai bodyguard named Konstantin Stekloff, an illiterate man, a mental pygmy, has offered himself as a leader of the Russian people and expressed his wish to put himself on the summit of glory without any struggle, without even an elementary political training as to be a Leader of the country comprising one sixth part of the world's territory.

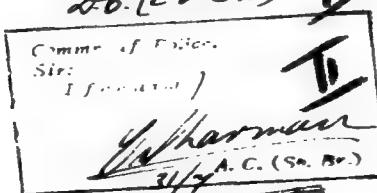
It is not difficult to recall what the road to leadership was that was passed by all those whom God wished to be leaders of peoples. Even Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, who were not chosen by God to be leaders of the Russian people, even they were protected by the Satan himself.

Konstantin Stekloff wished all of a sudden to become equal to Hitler or Mussolini and thus to secure a place in Russia's brilliant history. Is not it a shame, is not it a sign of an utter lack of thought amongst Russian emigres!

God save us from such leaders suffering from megalomania and giving a bad example to the emigrant youth..."

31-7-41.

W. 31/7.



FILE



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REPORT

5835

28 7 14

Special Branch

Station. File No.

Date: July 28, 1941.

SUBJECT: All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party - Telegram addressed to Soviet Government.

further to the report dated 24-7-41 I have to state that, according to the "Russian Vanguard" of 27-7-41, the "All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party" sent the telegram in question to the Soviet Government on July 22-7-41. *Re 4/17/44*

In the same issue of the "Russian Vanguard" appeared a lengthy declaration of A.A. VONSIATSKY in which he hands over the leadership of the party to K.A. STEKLOFF, his local representative, in view of the present political situation in the U.S.A. where the activities of the party are regarded with suspicion. Stekloff's declaration also appears in the same issue and is also very lengthy. He announces that he has assumed the leadership of the party and promises to carry on his service to the cause of Russian National Revolution.

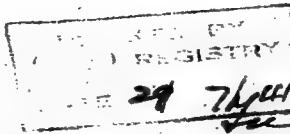
The "Russian Times" of 28-7-41 reprinted Stekloff's telegram to the Soviet Government under the heading : "WHAT IS IT - LACK OF COMMON SENSE OR DELIBERATE PROVOCATION ?! Russian anti-communists, read the telegram sent by Shanghai emigrant Stekloff to Stalin, hangman of Russia. Think it over and decide for yourselves."

A. Prokopenko
D.I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

10/29/71



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date July 24, 1941.

SUBJECT: All-Russia National Revolutionary Party, Shanghai. - Alleged intention of sending attached telegram to Soviet Government.

Forwarded herewith is a copy of a document obtained from a confidential source. It is alleged that a Russian version of this document will be published on 27-7-41 in the "Russian Vanguard", organ of the local group of the so-called "All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party", and that at the same time copies of the document will be distributed to all local news agencies.

Simultaneously it will be announced in the "Russian Vanguard" that A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the "All-Russia National Revolutionary Party", residing at Putnam, Conn., U.S.A., has handed over his post to his local representative, K.A. Stekloff.

Further it is alleged that the local German propaganda service is behind this scheme with a view to using the document for propaganda purposes in the Russian territory.

S.O. (C.P.S.B.)

Commr. of Police. Sir: Information.	
A.C. (S. B.)	

Y. Hauman

✓



G. Prokopiev
D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

Chairman of the Soviet of the People's Commissars of
U.S.S.R., Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

3/18/17
Q1

The All-Russia National Revolutionary Party, founded in 1933 outside of Russia, but in full accord with the National and political movements of the Russian people and on the principle of a total abnegation of a foreign intervention in Russian affairs and the preservation of sacred boundaries and territories of the Russian State, is hereby demanding, through your office, from the Government of U.S.S.R., which you represent, to return to Russian people the sacred right of self-government, which was seized on October 27-th, 1917 from the Provisional Government through terror and executions by the Communist Party since then remaining in power, but not recognized by the Russian people.

In view of the bloody conflict and the state of civil war still existing between the Government of U.S.S.R. and the oppressed peoples of Russia the All-Russia N.R.Party, being the real representative and champion of the Russian people, does not regard the Government of U.S.S.R. as able to resist the advancing German Army and their allied forces and is, therefore, much concerned over the possible loss of not only partial territory of the Russian State, but even a total loss of national independence and disintegration of the Russian State resulting, as a logical consequence, from the military conquest of U.S.S.R.

The Russian people fully realize that the dreadful consequences of the present war will have to be born by the Russian people alone - the Communist Party, who has provoked this war and has dragged all Russian population into this bloodiest conflagration, is, for many reasons, unable to afford any help.

The Russian people also realize that in this solemn hour, when the fate of their national existence is being decided for centuries to come, only they themselves are able to withstand the avalanche of a colossal invasion and by the dynamic of their own free will and national determination to carry on the people's war or to put an end to purposeless bloodshed without the loss of National independence, prestige and a single inch of Russian territory. All this can be achieved by the Russian people themselves after the great national resources, including the personal liberty of every Russian citizen will pass back where they belong to - to the Russian people.

The Russian people, thus liberated, will decide their own fate, as well as that of their Fatherland, without foreign advisers, on the principles of National Liberty consisting of: free conscience, free religion, free labour, free occupation, free movement, private property, electorate and a free and equal participation in the election of the National Government from the people and for the people.

This act of liberation will release and put at the disposal of the National Government over 10,000,000 Russian patriots now imprisoned in overfilled prisons and concentration camps of U.S.S.R. These released patriots together with the other Russian patriots will comprise an Army able to withstand any invasion from outside and which may be a danger to the Holy Russia.

The Russian people fully realize that in this trying time there is no other alternative but the surrender of power

of the Communist Party to the Russian people and the dissolution of the Communist Party, who through their policy in pursuit of the world revolution has provoked a dangerous reaction in the neighbouring states and thus has forcibly thrown the peaceful Russian people into a war of bloodiest episodes unprecedented in the history of mankind.

With the Communist Party remaining in power in this trying time, the oppressed masses of the Russian people will revolt and an anarchy of unprecedented scale will follow.

The All-Russia National Revolutionary Party is expressing the will of all Russian people - the will of the people, which for obvious reasons cannot be expressed under the present regime within the limits of unoccupied U.S.S.R.

The All-Russia M.R. Party - in the name of National Russia is hereby offering, through your office, to the Government of U.S.S.R. to end the useless bloodshed and destruction now raging on the Russian soil by a voluntary surrender of the power of the state to the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Party without going into the question as to the authority of this Party, since it is subject to the supreme decision of the Russian Nation as a whole, and by recognizing this Party as the only organized movement in and outside of U.S.S.R., which is now breaking the long silence of the oppressed Russian people.

In the name of the National Russia and the whole Russian Nation the All-Russia M.R. Party is hereby declaring the fundamentals, sacred to all Russian people, for the transfer of State Power from the Communist Party to the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Party, as follows:-

(1) Full amnesty to Communist Revolution and all those connected with same, all acts and deeds committed against the lives and property of the Russian Nation from October 27, 1917 up to the day of transfer of the power to the All-Russia M.R. Party.

(2) Full guarantee of lives and property to all members of the Government of U.S.S.R. including the members of N.K.V.D. (G.P.U.).

(3) All officials of the State Departments to remain on their posts.

(4) Commanding officers, n.c.o.s and the personnel of the Army and Navy to remain on their posts with the exception of the political commissars and political instructors.

(5) Guarantee to all members of the communist party the right of participation in the economic, political and military life of the Russian National State on the principle of equality with all citizens of the Russian State.

(6) Guarantee of a free exit to members of the Communist Party, who may desire to leave Russia, including their families and property.

The guarantees given will not be opposed by the peoples of Russia and in addition they may be further guaranteed by an arbitration of neutral Powers, if required.

The fundamentals, as offered, are welcomed by the Russian Nation and if accepted, the Russian people will regain their sacred right of self-government, self-defence and the defence of their national independence and national welfare, without resorting to useless bloodshed and foreign intervention.

At the same time the acceptance of this demand by the Government of U.S.S.R. and the transfer of the State Power to the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Party will automatically put all hostilities on the front line to a standstill, since the cause of the present crusade war will thus be removed.

The present demand does not set a time limit for its acceptance on the understanding that the Government of U.S.S.R. will be given sufficient time for the consideration and maximum acceptance of this demand and will remain in force only during the time when the front line of the advancing German Army and their allies will be in the direction between Smolensk and Vienna.

A further change in the military operations with a deeper advance of the invading forces will, in proportion, diminish the undisputed right of the All-Russia N.R. Party to negotiate in the name of the Russian Nation until such right may be lost entirely owing to a total collapse of the U.S.S.R. State machine under the advancing armies.

It is, therefore, important and in the interests of the whole Russian people and the national independence of Russian nation that this demand be accepted immediately.

Any counter-proposals with regard to this demand from the Government of U.S.S.R. will be accepted for consideration by the All-Russia N.R. Party through the Diplomatic Representatives of U.S.S.R. in any one of the following countries:- Switzerland, Bulgaria, Portugal, Brazil or China.

President of the All-Russia National
Revolutionary Party,

K. NEKHLOV

Secretary - M. ROMANOFF.

22-nd July, 1941
Shanghai, China.

F. 207
G. 1000-1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. R. REGISTRY
A. S. B. D. 5835
Date 23 9 40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

September 22, 1940.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D. 5835

Subject : - "Slovo's interview with Mr. E. Tsukumatsu,
Japanese Fascist.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
For information. No action required.

INDEXED BY
(S. R.) REGISTRY
DATE 23/9/40

[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5-835

REPORT

Section 1, Special Branch 1940

Date September 19, 1940

Subject "Slovo's interview with Mr. A. Tsukumatsu, Japanese Fascist.

Re. 5/18/40

Made by U.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by U.S.I. Logan P.I.

KOKURUKAI

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information

Rudofka

D.C. (Sp. R.)

S-CG 19/9.



Under the heading "JAPAN TO-DAY" Russian newspaper "Slovo" of 15-9-40 carries a lengthy interview with Mr. ADO TSUKUMATSU, Chief of the China Branch of the Japanese Fascist Party "NIPPON", who has just returned to Shanghai after a short sojourn in Japan.

It appears from the interview that Mr. Tsukumatsu resides in Shanghai and that the sphere of his political activities includes the vast area from Hankow to Canton. Mr. CHOTARO FUJUDA, leader of the party, resides in Japan. There were only 6,000 members in the party three years ago, but at present the membership is stated to exceed 100,000.

Mr. Tsukumatsu seems to be very enthusiastic about the movement started by Prince Monoye in Japan recently and stated that his party is body and soul with that movement. The attitude of the party towards the outside world is strictly in conformity with Government's foreign policy.

Outlining the principles of the Japanese Fascist party he stated that all forms of the fascist movement attract attention in Japan, but that no particular form can be adopted as a whole in Japan. Japan is used to create her own political doctrines which correspond to her national character and traditions. Consequently, Japanese fascism is the highest apologetics of monarchy. Unlike European fascists, Japanese fascists do not entertain the idea of dictatorship. They worship the person of their Emperor. "Emperor and Nation" is

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

the slogan of Japanese fascists and the ancient code of samurai constitutes the foundation of the party.

Referring to the situation in Asia Mr. Tsukumatsu stated:

"Foreigners fail to understand that New Order in Asia means nothing less than removal of a burning candle from a barrel full of gun powder"....

"There will be no order in Asia until the leadership in this matter is unconditionally handed over to Japan, whose sole aim is to carry out her historic cultural mission to peoples of Asia! Otherwise, no power can save Asia from the greatest chaos, destruction and anarchy. Once this dreadful process starts all that is going on in Europe at present will seem a comparatively insignificant and trifling matter. It should be borne in mind that two thirds of the entire population of the globe live in Asia. The only power capable of establishing and maintaining order in this part of the world is Japan. And it is a lucky thing for the whole world that precisely now, after years of rapid progress, Japan has entered the ranks of great powers. Japan threatens no one and nothing, but anarchy!"

It will be recalled that in August, 1939 Messrs Chotaro Fukuda and Eno Tsukumatsu paid a visit to local representative of A.A. Vonsiatsky's "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", whose office is located at 749 Bubbling Well Road.

INDEXED BY
(S.P.) REGISTRY
DATE 17 9/40

42
19/10 19/10

C. T. Teng
D.S.I.

D. G. (Special Branch)



THE MAN WHO WOULD
CONQUER

ing there to overthrow the Soviet government of Lenin.

We arrived at the top of Moscow's main street, Nevsky, at 2:30 P.M., fully armed and loaded for battle. Every soldier was shouting.

I did not feel strong or brave at first, and I thought that we would never make it through those years of fighting developed. We were so exhausted that I could not even move my legs, but I was thinking we had to survive. At that time that we wanted to fight for our country, we could do nothing else but think of Russia.

Now, after all these years, I am still not too good, but I think I have learned a lot about myself and my country. Now I know that we must always be ready to defend our country, no matter what the cost. We must always remember that we are the ones who will protect our country, and we must always be prepared to fight for our country. We must always remember that we are the ones who will protect our country, and we must always be prepared to fight for our country.

WHITE GENERAL
Below: Officer Vassiliev of the White Russian Army seated in a corner of his patrol gun room. Note swastika arm band. He advocates special Russian Fascism.



ARSENAL

The leader of the counter-revolution in his arsenal. The author helped in two unsuccessful attempts to reconquer Moscow from the Russian Army. Now he agitates.



With all these small groups, over the days, I began to realize that I had naturally come to realize the same, but the moment I arrived in Moscow, the shadow of death loomed up in front of me. It was in every case. I entered, in every direction, the way I passed. One meeting with some of the communists, one slip of the tongue, and I would be spied by the dreaded "Frelka," the famous Comintern Secret Service.

I reported to the secret recruiting offices of the White Russians, gave General Moscovitsch his address, and completed his work in several weeks. And then, on the walking road, I found the source, the third, I hoped that that I most needed. I came face to face with an old acquaintance. [Continued on page 97]

THIS SIDE OF THE WORLD LOOKING AT RUSSIA

[Continued from page 71]

a former classmate in the Emperor Cadet Corps where I prepared for the military Academy.

"Anastase," he cried with genuine pleasure in his voice.

BUT there was no pleasure in my voice or my mind at meeting him. I could see by his uniform and by his attitude that he was a member of the Red Army. I cannot mention his name for obvious reasons. Despite the sudden terror that clutched at my heart knowing that within a few minutes when his excitement at meeting me would wear off, he would remember that I was a member of the military Academy and that I was not a Communist.

I could not, however, fail to feel a certain pleasure at seeing him again. That is one of the strange parts of war and revolution and strife that throws friends against friends. We went into a nearby cafe.

"It is great — wonderful," he said. "Russia will be free and the revolution will bring happiness to all."

I couldn't agree with him or disagree with him. The freedom the revolution had given Russians had not been for the wealthy or the military. I made no reply and sat there wondering when he would ask me what I was doing in Moscow.

"I am a member of the G. P. U." he continued. "My duty is to find and arrest all enemies of the revolution."

I gulped and my heart missed several beats. A member of the G. P. U., the deadly secret service of the Reds! I looked at him, shrugged helplessly, and said: "All right, my friend. You had better start your work now. It is no use for me to pretend. I will be questioned. It will come out and it is better that you get the credit."

He rose from his chair, his face tightening and a strange look came in his eyes. "You, Anastase," he cried. "You are . . ."

"I fled from Saint Petersburg when the Revolution first broke," I explained. "The Reds know that and my meeting with you means death for me."

My friend sat down wearily. His face was drawn and the muscles around his mouth furrowed into thin lines. In the preparatory school, he and I had been close friends. He had always admired me because I was older.

"Anastase," he said hoarsely. "you must leave Moscow at once."

"Leave Moscow?" I exclaimed.

"I will be here tomorrow at this hour," he said. "You will come. I will give you a passport."

We parted without any further words. That night I didn't sleep. I paced the floor like a trapped animal. I didn't know if my friend would be at the cafe. I didn't know what would happen any minute.

But the next day he was at the cafe, waiting for me. He had a fake passport already made out and I went under the name of Alexander Fyshnoff. My friend gave me an official letterhead on which was written: "Extraordinary Commission to combat The Counter Revolutionary Sabotage Speculation."

My passport stated that I was on a special mission to the city of Bryansk. I lost no time in thanking my friend, giving him an affectionate goodby, and hastening to the railroad station.

Great crowds thronged the station. I didn't want to get mixed up in them and lose time. I went to the station-master's office, showed my passport and the official letterhead. I was dressed in a plain uniform, without any ornaments or insignia. The station master took me out to the tracks where the train was waiting and to the rear coach.

I entered and saw a large sign which read: "For responsible Soviet Workers."

The train started to leave a few minutes later, and as it did a young Jewish officer entered the coach and sat down beside me.

"I am Comrade Guerwitz," he said, putting emphasis on the Comrade.

I introduced myself as Comrade Pyshnoff, the name on my passport.

Comrade Guerwitz proved to be a talkative companion and discussed the Revolution and state affairs at length. I proved a good listener, realizing that the less I would say would be better.

"My duty," Comrade Guerwitz announced proudly, "is to prevent White Guards from fleeing by the way of Bryansk. They always try to flee that way."

"They do?" I agreed without enthusiasm, and watching my companion closely.

He kept on talking, boasting a great deal how they disposed of White Guards captured. The conversation was too uncomfortable for me and I decided to go to sleep. He was still talking when sleep came to me.

I awakened with a start, realizing that the train had stopped moving. Comrade Guerwitz was not at my side. My compartment was empty. I raised the window curtain and saw that we were at Tihonova Poustyn.

SOLDIERS were walking alongside the train. I settled back in my seat, every nerve snapping taut. The stop at Tihonova Poustyn meant only one thing and that was an inspection of every car and all the baggage of the travelers.

I looked at my two suit cases. They were filled with ornaments for the Czarist uniforms, the uniforms worn by the White Russian Army.

And that baggage would be opened! The sound of men walking in the corridor outside my compartment brought me to my feet. The door opened and two unkempt Red Inspectors stood there, leering at me.

In that split second, my hand streaked to my service revolver. It came out and I cried to them: "What are you doing in here? Don't you know this is an official car?"

The two inspectors looked at me stupidly, and then without a word, they turned and left the compartment, terrified that they had violated some regulation about inspecting an official car.

The next morning the train arrived at Bryansk, but I decided that I would be safer to go on to Zernovo. I secured the

necessary papers, through the use of the imposing official letterhead; my friend had given me in Moscow, to continue on to that city. I was given a commission to inspect the price of potatoes of the Reds in the market place of that city.

Comrade Guerwitz left me at Bryansk and I heaved a sigh of relief. But I was far from safely out of the Red territory even when I got to Zernovo. My one experience with the inspectors told me that any time my baggage might be examined and I knew I couldn't bluff my way out again.

At Zernovo I left the train. My suit cases still represented sudden death to me. Zernovo was filled with Red inspectors and soldiers. I paid a Russian peasant girl to take my suit cases. I hit upon the scheme of hiring a Russian girl, who wanted to go to the village of Hutor Mikhailovsky, to take charge of my baggage. I paid her fare and told her that if I didn't arrive at Hutor Mikhailovsky, she could have the baggage.

Three weeks later I arrived at Commander Denekin's headquarters at Etakrindar, my first mission successfully completed. I was assigned to active service with Colonel Hoarsheinan's Cavalry Regiment. My first service had been exciting and death stared me in the face; there was a thrill and a feeling that something was being accomplished.

ACTIVE service with the Colonel Hoarsheinan Cavalry Regiment was something far different. There was little or no food and at times we would go days without rations. Our clothes were torn and ragged and a shave was something we seldom had.

We were sent to Crimea, where most of the Royalty had fled at the outbreak of the Revolution, but our clothes were so ragged and our persons so filthy that we stayed in the barracks, ashamed to appear in public in our wretched state.

It was while we were in the Crimea that the news of the Armistice was brought to us by German officers. Then came the advance into Crimea and the capture of the city of Yalta. The city, named after the flower of Russia, was infested with Reds.

The second night there, while walking down the street I was accosted by several men standing on a street corner. Without a word, they opened fire at me. A bullet plowed through my stomach and one pierced my lung.

Blood was gushing from my throat when I reached for my sword, but I didn't draw my sword, knowing that it would be of little use. I drew my revolver and fired. By this time I was on my knees, my head whirling and my senses going numb.

The men fled and my bullet whined over their heads. I sank to the sidewalk as consciousness left me. I came to in a hospital. For over a month I lay there, and then on January 24, I was discharged and rejoined my regiment.

Then followed months of heart-rending and hopeless fighting. The White Army started its general offensive in July 1919, with the plan of taking Moscow. We captured the City of Orlol, but we

had a front of fifteen hundred miles to defend with a small and poorly equipped army. We were within two hundred miles of Moscow, but typhoid fever and poor food decimated our ranks and the offensive collapsed.

The days became nightmares . . . the advance toward Moscow . . . cold and then frozen legs . . . typhoid fever . . . a dirty freight train when consciousness came back to me . . . Crimea again . . .

General Denikin abdicated his command in favor of Baron Wrangel because he felt he had conducted a futile campaign. Then followed the second campaign to take Moscow. Again it was hunger and fever and hopeless suffering, and then defeat in November, 1920.

These events flashed through my memory in about that order even today, but that last day in Russia, the day preceding the flight to Constantinople, remains a vivid memory in every minute detail.

It was 1:45 p. m. when the destroyer taking the remnants of our army to that city docked at Yalta, the last port in Russia. It stayed there only one hour. Only one hour to take my last view of my beloved Russia. I walked the streets. The guards at the docks advised against it, saying there was danger of death. My hair was uncut and I hadn't shaved for days. I went to a barber shop. It cost me 20,000 rubles for a hair cut and shave. Then I went to Madame Ravel's cafe, which had been a favorite haunt of the White Army before our defeat.

The cafe was empty. Only a couple of waitresses were there. I had a cup of tea . . . without sugar . . .

The tea was finished. I said goodby to the lonely waitresses and walked down the street for the ship trying to breathe my fill of the Russian air.

The destroyer carrying us away left ten minutes later. I stood on deck until the last sight of Russian land passed into the horizon, and standing there, crushed and defeated, I made my solemn vow that sometime I would return to my native land, sometime I would free it from the shackles that had gripped it.

CONSTANTINOPLE was a crowded city with refugees. There was no money, no chance for employment. Poor wretches died in the streets of sheer starvation. I managed to get passage to Marseilles, France by starting to work my way as a stoker.

I was penniless, had no passport, and I had to borrow a pair of overalls from a workman before I could go below to shovel coal. I finally arrived in Paris. Still I was penniless, possessing nothing but my undying hatred for the Reds. Day after day I walked the streets of Paris, often getting barely a pinch of bread.

With this hunger were the bitter pangs of utter loneliness, the insane craving to talk with somebody, somebody that could talk my language and understand what I felt.

I finally got a job as a stage hand in Paris. Six months later the urge to come to America gripped me. This urge was increased by the fact that during these terrible days of loneliness I met the woman that was to bring me my great happiness, the woman who was to become my wife.

We had much in common and when she returned to the United States, I followed a few weeks later. I was invited

to be a guest of her mother in Thompson, Connecticut.

A little after this we were married. I went to Philadelphia to work in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, but the sickness of my mother-in-law required that we return to Thompson to stay with her.

The picture I had formed as that destroyer steamed away from Yalta back in 1920 remained a vivid memory, a memory that wouldn't leave. For years I prayed daily that my beloved Russia might be saved from the Reds, and in 1933 I started my work of founding an organization with only one purpose and that was to overthrow the Soviet.

Absurd, almost; insane, many people said, when I started alone to build up the organization that will soon overthrow the Soviet. My comrades of the great White Army were scattered to all parts of the earth—broken and starving refugees from their mother country, without money or work. It was a lone man against the most powerful dictator in the world.

Yet they had one thing, the thing that in life is sometimes greater than wealth and power. They had their noble heritage and their never dying hate of the men that had caused them to flee Russia and who had established socialism in Russia as it has never before been known in any part of the world.

I wrote to the few comrades whose addresses I knew. Their response was immediate and within a month letters came pouring into my office in a cellar room of the Colonial farmhouse near Thompson.

So great was the response that within six months, I had formed the skeleton organization that was to reach to all points of the world where White Russians were to be found.

How great was my success can be measured by the threatening letters received and the counter work of the Soviet Police that respect no country, no laws of any land. People ask today why the walls of my house are thick and why the glass is bullet proof? They ask why do I wear a bullet proof vest and why do I train men to fight?

The answers to these questions are simple and obvious to all. I am an enemy of the Reds.

The shadow of death hangs over this old farm house.

In answer to the question whether we drill troops up here secretly, I will say that if the heads of the Reds were targets, I would establish a rifle range and practice twenty-four hours a day.

In Congress earlier this year Congressman Samuel Dickstein, democrat of New York and chairman of the Committee of Immigration charged that I was being supported by 50,000 fascists in Connecticut and had two million dollars to foment trouble in the United States. In 1934, the Department of State ordered an investigation of me. This investigation was thorough and efficient. The investigating committee reported that I was not a detriment to the United States and gave me a clean bill of health.

This investigation should answer the charges of Congressman Dickstein, which are absurd and utterly without foundation. The emblem of our organization is the swastika, but the fascism which I champion will not dovetail in any other country but Russia, because it is of a Russian character. Certainly I am not interested in fomenting trouble in the United States. I am a citizen and if war

comes, I will be first to fight for my adopted country.

Today our organization extends into all countries, and our members number into the thousands. From this farm house we send propaganda to all parts of the world, from Alaska to Buenos Aires, and from Manchuria to Berlin.

When will our organization strike? If the brutal murders continue in Russia and our organization continues to increase in membership, the time will not be far off. Russia is weak. I believe there is no loyal spirit toward the government. With forty thousand well drilled and equipped soldiers, I could take Russia.

BEFORE we can send our army of propagandists into Russia, that country must be engaged in conflict with another country. Our battle cry is: "We will fight with words and not with swords. Words inevitably turn the guns in the other direction." We must get the Russian Army weakened by embroiling it in a war.

We have two schools, one for agitating and one for organization. These are the breeding grounds for those shock troops who, when the moment is ripe, will scatter throughout Soviet Russia winning the great mass of the population over to the counter-revolutionary movement that will forever sweep the communists out of power.

Once we are in Russia the going will be easy. I know, I have relatives and friends there who constantly report to this effect.

If my party should overthrow the Soviet, the vast estates which once belonged to the industrialists and members of nobility and were confiscated from them by the Soviets will not be restored. This is definitely a thing of the past. There will be no titles or privileges in Fascist Russia. The State will interpret the duty of each citizen, employee and employer. Labor and capital will meet on even terms. The accumulation of private capital will not be encouraged. We realize, however, that capital is a vital factor in the productive strength of a nation.

I have learned the A, B, C, of the technique of revolt from Lenin and Trotsky. We shall adopt the identical tactics of the Communists in their subjugation of Russia and in their attempts at world Revolution. The moment political or labor trouble breaks out in any country, their agitators promptly put in an appearance. They were with the Bonus Army. They were in San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, in Rhode Island, and even in Connecticut.

Day and night I am at my desk in the cellar of this farmhouse and my fingers touch the threads that reach in every part of the world—into smoke-filled dungeon rooms where men hide and speak in whispers because spoken words mean death.

The day is coming and it will not be far distant. Already I feel the spirit of unrest created by my agents. People oppressed for years are now ready to cast off the shackles. This year I cabled the Soviet rulers, announcing my candidacy for dictator. They didn't reply.

But I know that their reply is liable to come any day and it will come in the form of a bullet, fired from ambush.

That is why my headquarters is built like a fortress, that is why I wear a bullet-proof vest as I walk on the lawns.

by ANDREEVICH VONSIATSKY

FIVE men sit in the semi-darkness of a dank and filthy cellar room in a town in northern Russia. They speak in subdued whispers for spoken words mean sudden and brutal death. A paper lies in front of them. They scan it with feverish eyes.

"Soon, very soon," one whispers, "the day of glory will arrive."

In other cities in Russia other men scan a paper with the same contents and they, too, speak only in whispers. In Paris, Warsaw, in Buenos Aires—in every part of the world other men read the same paper and take hope.

In the United States in a charming Colonial farm house, located on the Thompson-Providence Cut-off Road, within a few miles of the village of Thompson, Connecticut, a man sits alone before a desk in an underground room. He is tall and powerfully built; his eyes are dark and filled with a sombre sadness.

The room is brilliantly lighted. The furniture is plain but expensive. On the walls are a few pictures and over the desk is an excellent painting of the late Czar of all the Russias. On the wall at the right of the man at the desk, in a glass case is a faded Russian uniform with bullet holes still visible in it.

Slowly and with deft fingers this man sorts the papers on his desk, and as he does, his fingers are touching threads that spread to all parts of the world—to the smoke filled cellar room in northern Russia where silent men plot death and revolution in subdued whispers.

A strange man is this sombre-eyed giant that sits alone at this desk in the basement of the century-old Connecticut farmhouse. He is the center of a net of intrigue and plotting that someday may overthrow one of the most powerful governments in the world—Soviet Russia.

Yet the most amazing thing about his story is the Colonial house he had chosen for his headquarters. It is Carolyn Hall, the country estate of the late Norman B. Reams, famous steel baron.

For over a hundred years this famous old house has been the home of wealthy, conservative and quiet-living families. The spacious lawns that slope gracefully into the green-covered hills of the country-side are pastoral and mellow and peaceful.

Fifteen years ago this house jumped into the headlines with a society story that rocked the two continents. Marion Stevens Reams, daughter of Norman B. Reams and heiress to a forty-million dollar fortune, astounded the world by announcing her marriage to Anatase Andreevitch Vonsiatsky, a White Russian refugee she had met in Paris.

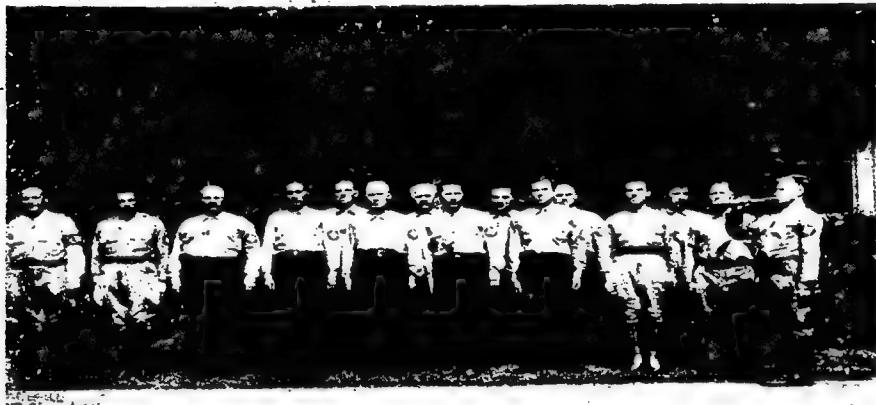
After that Carolyn Hall underwent a strange change. Beneath the shiny white clapboards were constructed thick and impenetrable walls, the walls of a fort. The glass in the windows was made bullet-proof. The white picket fence that surrounds the place was wired with powerful electric alarms, and behind this picket fence savage wolf-hounds lie in wait to tear any unwelcome visitor to pieces.

For over this old Colonial home lies the grim and stark shadow of brutal and sudden death. A room in the cellar is an arsenal where rifles, ammunition, revolvers are stored. In other rooms young recruits, trained daily as soldiers, wait, ready to spring forth with their rifles at the first sign of danger.

Sometimes Andreevitch Vonsiatsky walks out on the spacious lawns, but when he does, he wears a bullet-proof vest, and his faithful wolfhounds follow him and sentinels placed in important parts of the house scan the country-side.

For Andreevitch Vonsiatsky is the head of the White Russian Organization to overthrow the Soviet. He has made Carolyn Hall the headquarters of the vast network of intrigue and plot-

RUSSIA . . .



JUGGERNAUTS

Top, the Soviet's army, highly mechanized, maneuvers. **Below,** recruits of Vonsiatsky's White Army line up at the bugler's call at luxurious Connecticut estate. Carolyn Hall.

ting, and the training school for the officers that are to lead the White Russians.

It is an amazing story, the story of Andreevitch Vonsiatsky, and for the first time he tells the real story behind this House of Death, a house that has been the source of two congressional investigations and of bewildering mystery.

In offering this story to its readers, ~~the~~ assumes no responsibility for the political beliefs expressed in it as they are Vonsiatsky's political creed. This story is a tale of high adventure and of a fantastic plot. Its interest and historical importance are its reasons for being—not, the propaganda or the probability of success. For Vonsiatsky is a unique character on the stage of

international intrigue. ~~the~~ lets him act his own drama, speak his piece.

MY STORY starts in the blurred and dazed memory of street-fights and wild alarms; flaming buildings are everywhere and men waving smoking torches over their heads charge out of the darkness in that holocaust of destruction.

It was the first night of the Red Revolution.

It came suddenly, almost without warning. I was a student in the Emperor Nicholas Military Academy. I was a marked man, as were all my comrades in the academy. We were a part of the old system of the Czar.

A few of us escaped. Of that escape I can remember but few details. We fled from Saint Petersburg in the night. We fled over rough country roads and when morning came we slept in an old barn, our brains seared with that terrifying picture of a nation revolting.

The Revolution, in those first days, had not extended into the country districts, and we traveled at night, begging a little food from peasants, eating black bread and drinking sour milk, like them. There was only one place for us to flee.

That was to Novocherkassk where General Alexeieff was in command of the White Russians who were assem-

LIKE CHARIOTS

A brigade of Russian machine gun units charges in a review. Their ancestors defeated Napoleon. Vonsiatsky estimates 40,000 men could conquer the USSR today.



Translation of extracts from an article entitled "VILE TIMES"
which appeared in local Russian weekly newspaper of 17-12-39.
Published by Shanghai group of the "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", 749 Bubbling Well Road, Room 207.
Editor - Mr. K.A. Stekloff.

S.E. 5835

No. S. B. D.

"Following the example set up by Adolf Hitler, Dictator of Germany, who concluded a matrimonial union with the communist U.S.S.R. and is now passing through a honey moon of friendly relations between Nazi-ism and Communism, the rulers of certain governments have reconsidered their attitude towards the communist danger..."

.."The Imperial Japan finds it possible and necessary to start friendly negotiations with Stalin's government consisting of universally known scoundrels, i.e. with the Comintern, and moreover the negotiations take place in the red Moscow, this citadel of the Comintern. The aim of the negotiations is the conclusion of a commercial treaty and even of a mutual assistance pact. The fact is being overlooked that representatives of the Imperial Japan have to deal not with Russia or a government representing the Russian people, but merely with a gang of international bandits, knights of the post who have usurped the power over Russia and her people.

D.C.
Sp. Record
C. 23
As regards the governments of France and Great Britain, these nations who are passing through critical times at present have to close their eyes to the fact that Soviet government is nothing but a read beast infecting the world with microbes of decay".....

..."The governments of great nations guided by their purely mercantile aims or, rather, vile, petty and illusory like soap-bubbles schemes and engaged in their wretched political leap-frog hasten to recognize Stalin's satrapy as a lawful government of Russia and representative of the Russian people. Recognize the power which is hated by the Russian people and against which the Russian people have been desperately struggling for the past 22 years. For a government consisting of notorious impostors, political sharpers, assassins, thieves and international swindlers cannot be regarded as a Russian go-

IND

(S.G.Y)

DATE 25/1/40

vernment and will eventually be destroyed by a wave of people's rage.

With this government crowned persons and highest representatives of great nations shake hands. They touch the bloody hands of universally known, patented, branded bandits representing Stalin's satrapy.. And even the true representatives of great nations find it possible to feast at a table in the company with red assassins, to maintain business and friendly relations with them, thus recognizing these vile despots covered with Russian blood as persons worthy of their society, as their equals....

And only Benito Mussolini, the Leader of Italian Fascism, continues with the same courage to point out to the entire world the communist danger and openly declare that the satanic power of the Comintern has built its dirty nest in Moscow".....

.....

D.S.I.

Summarized translation of an article which appeared in
Russian weekly newspaper "Russian Vanguard" of 3-9-39,
published by the local group of Vonsiatovsky's "All-
Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party", 749
Bubbling Well Road, Editor - Mr. K. A. Stekloff.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FASCISTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Referring to an article which appeared in the local Russian newspaper "SLOVO" on 26-8-39 on the subject of arrival in Shanghai of Messrs. Chotaro Fukuda and Eno Tsunematsu, representatives of the Japanese Fascist Party, the "Russian Vanguard" in the issue dated 3-9-39 writes:-

"The exchange of visits between representatives of Russian and Japanese Fascists is quite a normal proceeding for, believing in the same principles and ideas, we cannot but have mutual respect and sympathies.

Mr. Fukuda's visit of our Centre was a manifestation of this spirit of friendship. Of course, our Centre can also be useful to Japanese Fascists, as we know better than anybody else the common enemy of all Fascists - the Third International - and their methods. Our advice in the matter of struggle against the Red Beast cannot be without a value to anyone who is engaged in such a struggle.

But neither we nor Japanese Fascists can go any farther. Irrespective of how great our mutual sympathies may be, we will not even think of adopting any common decisions during the course of our friendly meetings and conversations, as neither we nor they have any power of directing the course of events in our respective countries. We cannot adopt any decisions, we even cannot promise anything to each other. Owing to circumstances over which we have no control, we, at any moment, may find ourselves in two opposing camps. We shall respect each other as ever, but we shall fight with determination, as each party will fight for its own country.

Therefore, anyone who, having seen the "Slovo's" article referred to above, decides that we have come to an agreement with the Japanese Fascists and thus adopted a pro-Japanese attitude will be entirely wrong.

In the same way as Japanese Fascists can only be pro-Japanese in their attitude, our attitude can be only pro-Russian.

There are in the Far East organizations which call themselves Russian Fascists, but in their activities are guided by foreign interests often excluding the interests of Russia. Of course, from our viewpoint, these groups only disguise themselves as Russian Fascists. However, they are generally known under this name and therefore true Fascists are sometimes held responsible for their activities.

Our relations with foreign Fascists are quite different. We are building up the Russian national cause with Russian hands only, and do not subordinate this cause to any foreign direction. Therefore, the exchange of visits which took place between the Japanese and Russian Fascists should be regarded solely as an act of courtesy and friendship among the partisans of one and the same ideology, and not as an event which may influence the activities of our party. We have been and will be independent from any foreign influence. Let this be known to our friends and enemies as well."

YU/

F.M. 62
C. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

5835

S.I. Special Branch
REPORT

31/8/39
Date August 28, 1939.

Subject "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" - club visited by
Japanese Fascists.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

C. Garsford. S.I.

On August 27, 1939, the following note appeared in the "Russian Vanguard", a weekly newspaper published by the local group of the "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" (leader - A.A. Vonsiatsky, Putnam, Connect., U.S.A.) :-

Leader of Japanese Fascists visits headquarters of Far Eastern Centre of All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party.

On August 23, 1939, Mr. Fukuda, leader of Japanese Fascists, who arrived in Shanghai recently, and the head of local branch of his party paid a visit to Combatant K. Stekloff, head of the Far Eastern Centre of the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party. They greeted him on behalf of the Japanese Fascists and wished every success to the Russian Fascists headed by Combatant A.A. Vonsiatsky.

Later on the Leader of Japanese Fascists gave a banquet to representatives of the A.R.N.R.F. Party, during the course of which Mr. Fukuda delivered a speech expressing his warm sympathy towards Russian Fascists and their Leader, Combatant Vonsiatsky, and his hope that the time of mutual understanding and brotherly unity of the Fascist world is approaching.

Mr. N. Grosin, journalist, presented to the Leader of Japanese Fascists his book entitled "The Khaki Shirts" and also handed him one copy of the book to be presented to General Araki at Tokyo.

Interviewed in connection with this matter, 16
Mr. K.A. Stekloff, head of the local group of 31/8/44
Vonsiatsky's followers, stated that about 12 noon on 6X
August 23, 1939, Messrs. Fukuda and Tsukumatsu (or
Tsunematsu), reported to be the leader and Shanghai
representative of a Japanese Fascist party respectively,
visited him at his home, 749 Bubbling Well Road, and

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT
(2)Station, _____
Date, 19

Subject,

Made by

Forwarded by

that at 7.30 p.m. on the same day, he and three of his colleagues, were invited by Mr. Fukuda to a dinner party which took place in the house where the local office of the Japanese Fascist party in question is located. As far as can be ascertained, this house is situated in Chapei not far from the S.M.C. Hongkew Fire Station, (Tel. 02 - 3351.).

According to Stekloff, Fukuda first met Vonsiat-sky early in 1939 in Japan and came together with him to Shanghai, where he attended the reception which was held by Vonsiatsky at the Park Hotel on February 16, 1939. He also stated that so far there is no connection between his group and Japanese Fascists.

According to an article which appeared in local Russian newspaper "Slowo" on August 26, 1939, Mr. Fukuda arrived in Shanghai recently in connection with his intention to open a branch of his party in China with headquarters in Shanghai. This party was founded soon after the events which took place in Tokyo in May, 1932. Dr. Gurai (?) was the founder of the party and was assisted by Professor Mariyosi (?). The party has a legal status in Japan. Struggle against communism constitutes one of the main points of its programme and it recognizes all fundamental principles of ancient Samurai. The party is still in the period of organization and is engaged in the formation of intellectual cadres, a "brain trust", capable of taking the lead when time for action comes. General Araki who is very

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

(3)

Station,

Date.-19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

popular in Japan and whose uncompromisingly hostile attitude towards the USSR is well known, regards with favour the Japanese Fascist party, and therefore a government headed by General Araki will mean the appearance of the Japanese Fascist party on the political stage.

At present, when the party is still in the period of formation, its interest towards Russian Fascism is purely academic. There exists in the party a Russian Section or, more correctly, a Secretariate with a certain Russian named Balykoff in charge, which keeps in touch with Russian Fascists represented by Vonsiatsky's Party. The latter, it is stated, is very popular in the Japanese political circles, although his negative attitude to any foreign intervention in Russian affairs is well known to them.

Chotaro Fukuda, 35, comes from an ancient Samurai family and is the son of a General known by his distinguished service. In 1932 he graduated from the Law Faculty of the Waseda University, Tokyo, following which he devoted himself to political activities and joined the newly formed Japanese Fascist Party. Thanks to his exceptional abilities, he quickly rose from the position of an ordinary member of the party to that of its recognized leader. Recently it was decided to open a permanent centre of the party in China with headquarters in Shanghai. Mr. Eno

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
(4)

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by.

Forwarded by.

Tsukumatsu, an officer of the Japanese Army reserve, was appointed head of the Centre which will direct the activities of the party in Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao and other cities in North China.

If Stekloff is to be believed, Fukuda and his colleagues will not have anything to do with the "All-Russia Fascist Party" (leader - K. Rodzaevsky, Harbin), the local group of which participate in the activities of M. Tretiakoff's "Anti-Communist Union".

A. Protopopov

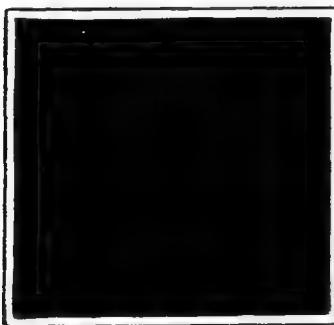
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

"SLOVO", AUGUST 26, 1939



Chotaro FUKUDA



Eno TSUKUMATSU (or TSUNEMATSU)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Section 1, Special Branch S. E. REGISTRY
REPORT No. S. E. D. 5835
Date APRIL 27, 1939
Date 27/4/39

Subject (in full) Article in the "Russian Vanguard" of 23-4-39 attacking Harbin
group of Russian Fascists.

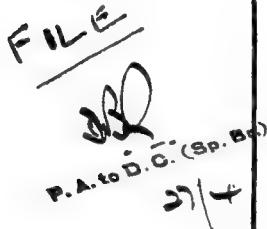
Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by C. Gengra. D.J.

The article in the "RUSSIAN VANGUARD" of April 23, 1939, translation of which is forwarded herewith, is not the first one of this type. It is suggestive of a wide gap existing between the two factions of Russian fascists - the " ALL-RUSSIA NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY FASCIST PARTY" under the leadership of A.A. VONSIATSKY, Putnam, Conn., U.S.A., and the " ALL-RUSSIA FASCIST PARTY" headed by K. RODZAEVSKY with headquarters at Harbin.

C. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



Translation of an article which appeared in Russian weekly newspaper "Russian Vanguard" on 23-4-39. Published by the Russian Vanguard Publishing Co., 749 Bubbling Well Road, Room 207. Editor - Mr. K.A. Stekloff.

Member of the Communist Youth League resorts to threats.

FAKLOFF-RODZAEVSKY, former member of the Communist Youth League at Blagoveschensk who has retained his connections with the GPU despite his service in the Japanese Gendarmerie at Harbin, disgraces the name of Russian Fascisti by his oppression of the Russian population in Harbin. Having taken an extra dose of heroin he took the liberty of uttering threats in his red-& yellow sheet "NATION" of 1-4-39 (No.10) against certain persons who attended the reception held at the Park Hotel on 17-2-39 on the occasion of the arrival in Shanghai of A.A. VON-SIATSKY, the true leader of Russian Fascisti.

RODZAEVSKY recommends to "retain in memory" the names of certain guests^{c/}, including even ladies! It will not be difficult to follow his advice: some of the persons mentioned by him, for instance, Colonel STEKLOFF are fairly well known and will be remembered by both their friends and enemies.

But what of this? These persons are openly at war with communists and with those who harm Russia or intend to do so when opportunity arises. They are not children and understand that war is war, so that to threaten them means wasting time and words: they know well that if the GPU get hold of them they cannot expect mercy; that should the entire Asia from the Pacific coast to the Ural mountains become a "-kuo" of some sort in accordance with the dreams of RODZAEVSKY & Co. and their masters, many members of the ALL-RUSSIA NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY FASCIST PARTY will suffe~~at~~rt the hands of RODZAEVSKY & Co various tortures, such as pouring kerosine oil into one's nose and other kinds of torture practised by these gentlemen (or comrades, to use the more correct name) wherever and whenever possible.

This will not surprise us, as we know with whom we are dealing. The question is whether or not RODZAEVSKY & Co will have

time to carry their threats into effect. Clouds are already gathering on the horizon, and when the storm breaks out, it will either destroy the entire modern civilization or wipe out the Soviet regime in Russia. In the first case everything will be destroyed even without the assistance of RODZAEVSKY & Co by the human beasts run amuck. In the second case RODZAEVSKY & Co will have to think fast where to hide themselves. For their names will be remembered by Russians even without any advice on our part: those who saw them in Harbin and other places where they exist will loath them for ever!

One thing is certain: they will not dare to make their appearance in Russia unless she ^{is} called the U.S.S.R. or a "-kuo" of some sort.

We will wait and see! For the time being we can only say :"do not take the trouble of threatening us, comrade RODZAEVSKY! We know very well without your warnings that you are capable of any provocation, any treachery; we know very well to whom you are serving and why - it is an open secret. No attack on your part including kidnappings after the Paris style will surprise us. And you yourself would only be ridiculous ^{e/}, but for the disgust your life - equally base whether political or private- arouses in us.

We know that being a member of the "anti-communist" organization protected by the Japanese gendarmerie you frequently send your "honourable" mother as a courier between you and the GPU.

In your private life you also acted as member of the Communist Youth League when you threw on the street your wife and child in order to be able to take another woman. Then how can one take people like you seriously as public workers, especially if one knows that you are a cocaine and heroin addict? As to the fact that you can bite, well, what of that? a snake would also bite if it can creep near enough, or if one comes too near to it!"

What else can we reply to people like RODZAEVSKY?

Perhaps we might tell him not to attempt to support his crooked tricks by misquoting documents. We need not go far for an example: in his sheet "NATION" of 1-4-39 it is stated that Bishop John of Shanghai is one of the friends of RODZAEVSKY's organization. Asked if this was true, the Bishop categorically denied this statement as well as any possibility of having anything in common with a member of the Communist Youth League! Furthermore, it is mentioned in the same sheet that General GLEBOFF and Colonel SIDOMANIDZE are among those who are threatened because they attended the reception at the Park Hotel. As a proof No. 153 of the "RUSSIAN VANGUARD" is mentioned. In reality, however, these persons were not among those present at the reception and, of course, were not mentioned in the list of guests published in the "RUSSIAN VANGUARD".

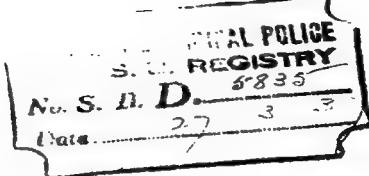
We understand that comrade RODZAEVSKY, having taken an extra dose of cocaine, would like to settle his accounts with these persons who at one time disagreed with "Ataman" SEMENOFF, but would not ^{it} be more clever on his part to do it without misquoting the "RUSSIAN VANGUARD"?

Yes, comrade RODZAEVSKY, or ROZAOSUKU SAN (as you like the latter name better) you have to be very careful in playing your difficult part of sitting between two chairs. Don't you know how your masters on either side of the frontier treat their awkward servants? Remember, for instance, the fate of one of them whom you knew well, the "Jerusalem cossack"⁽¹⁾ who served to "Ataman" SEMENOFF, to the bolsheviks and to the foreign power in whose service you are now! And he was not the only one who was bumped off!

So that it is hard to say whose position is the more dangerous one - yours or ours.

We will wait and see. And for the time being we will put a fullstop.

Note (1) A Russian Jew SLOUTSKY, one of Ataman Semenoff's entourage, who is reported to been "liquidated" by the Japanese in December, 1938 on suspicion of being a Soviet agent?



SHANGHAI ZARIA March 23, 1939

**A. A. Вонсцицкий
в Риме**

Вчера в Шанхай было получено сообщение что недавно посетивший Шанхай глава В. Н.-Р. партии Фашистов А. А. Вонсцицкий, находител в Риме.

Согласно тому же сообщению А. А. Вонсцицкий из Рима намеревается выехать, в Берлин.

Сообщение это было получено телеграммой на имя начальника ДВ центра ВНРП Фашистов Иоак. К. А. Стекло

A.A. VONSIATSKY IN ROME

Information was received yesterday that Mr. A.A.Vonsiatsky, leader of the All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party, who visited Shanghai recently, is in Rome at present. He intends to proceed to Berlin.

A telegramme containing the above information was received by Mr. K.A.Stekloff, Chief of the Fra Western Centre of the All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party.

.....
A. Prokofjev

S. S. I.

FILE
R

23/3

C 23/3

FEB 22 1939

Vonsyatsky's Interview

Editor, The China Press

Sir.—It is surprising, indeed, how a serious daily like your established publication may allot an editorial in its columns in connection with A. Vonsyatsky's visit to Shanghai; thereby attaching a certain degree of importance to the above person.

A. Vonsyatsky, having no true ideology of his own, copies the chauvinistic, man-hating and anti-semitic Nazism of Germany which is proved by reading his publications "Rusy Avangard" (Russian Vanguard) and "Fascist." In the course of a "press conference," M. Vonsyatsky had himself asserted that "any alien help" to crush the Soviets will be welcomed, thus linking him with the defeatists. To add that "the leader" had "unavoidably" stopped in Tokyo, for two days would be sufficient to underline the leader's true intentions and ideals.

To attach any sign of importance to a political outcast, a Russian—financed by his American millionaire wife to sponsor the so-called "fascist movement" should make a feeling of disgust from an average reader.

Today behind the still surface of the Russian emigrants' life the most obstinate struggle rages on. All arguments of an abstract nature are immediately forgotten. The most hostile of disputes between the partisans of all-defying fascism—working for the defeat of their own Fatherland—and staunch supporters of integrity of the Russian soil goes on, intensified and bitter!

Inasmuch as "The China Press" for years represented the true Orient's opinion, condemning aggressors, chauvinistic and reactionary cliques, it would not be befitting to laud A. Vonsyatsky's "fascist party," since the party according to perfectly camouflaged leader's statement, is "in no way" linked with the Japanese.

The true substance of M. Vonsyatsky's "fascist" is only too well known to Russian exiles!

Very faithfully yours,
"Barbaros."
February 20, 1939.

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 22, 1939

Subject (in full) Departure of A.A. Vonsiatsky

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

C. Gaudia

Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the "All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party", left Shanghai for Hongkong on February 21 aboard the s.s. "Yasukuni Maru" en route to Europe.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

FILE

DB2
P.A. TO D.C. (S.P. B.R.)

2-211

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11111111111111111111

S. L. File Co. & TRY

No. S. A. 11 58

S. I. Special Branch, Shanghai

Date 2/18/39

REPORT

Date February 18, 1939.

Subject Reception held in the Park Hotel on 17-2-39 in honour of

Mr. A.A. VONSIATSKY

Made by D.S. Pavloff

Forwarded by C. Glazoff

A reception took place in the Dining Room of the Park Hotel between 5.15 p.m. and 7 p.m. on February 17, 1939 in honour of Mr. A.A. VONSIATSKY - leader of the "All Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party" and was attended by about 200 persons.

Mr. A.A. Vonsiatsky did not appear until about 6 p.m. when he was welcomed by Mr. Stekloff, the Party leader of the Shanghai branch, after which Mr. A. A. VONSIATSKY spoke for about thirty-five minutes. In his speech he outlined the work that has been done by his party for the past six years.

At about 5 p.m., five Russian Musketeers dressed in uniform arrived at the party, however, they were advised by Mr. STEKLOFF to depart and change their dress as the party was of a purely informal character.

Three persons of Japanese nationality were present at the reception and as far as it was possible to ascertain they were representatives of the Russian section of the Japanese Consulate.

V. MOSKVITIN (C.R.O.2005) and M.P. KAZAKOFF (S.B. File No.D.8780) were also amongst those present. MOSKVITIN, who was released from the Municipal Gaol in August 1937, due to the state of emergency, was serving a sentence of eight months on a charge of Offering Insult to a Foreign State (throwing mud at the door of the Soviet Consulate). KAZAKOFF came to the notice of this office in connection with a case of passport forging.

No untoward incidents occurred and the party terminated at about 7 p.m.

D.C. (Special Branch).

C. Glazoff -
D. S.



as Pavloff
1939

D.C.
P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
1939

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

File No. REC'DTRY
No. S. N. 1) 5835
Branch Bldg. 2 Date Feb 17, 1939.

Subject. Cocktail party, held at the Park Hotel on occasion of arrival in Shanghai of Mr. A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the "All Russia National Revolutionary Faaciat Party."

Made by D. S. Pavloff

Forwarded by C. Glauda

The cocktail party given for press, which took place between 4 p.m. and 5.20 p.m. on the 16-2-39 in the Green room of the "Park Hotel" on occasion of arrival in Shanghai of Mr. A.A. Vonsiatsky - leader of the "All Russia National Revolutionary Faaciat Party," was attended by about 15 journalists of Russian, American, German and Italian nationality. Conversation was held in the English language at first, but on the departure of the foreign (non Russian) journalists the conversation was carried on in the Russian language.

Mr. A.A. Vonsiatsky stated that he intended staying in Shanghai until the 21st of February and afterwards proceed to Hongkong and then fly to Penang, where he will board his ship. His intentions at present are to proceed to Rome, Berlin, London, Paris and New York.

He expressed pleasure at the growth of his party and the success of their propaganda in the U.S.S.R.

No untoward incidents occurred and the party terminated at about 5.20 p.m..

D.P.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
712

D.C. (Special Branch)

L. a. Pavloff
D. S.

D. S. Pavloff
C. Glauda

S. S. REG. S.
S. S. D. 5835

"NOVOSTI DNLIA". FEBRUARY 17, 1939.

17-2-39

Королева консервов в Шанхае.

Вчера утром в Шанхай на борту американского парохода "Президент Тафт" прибыла американская миллионерша Марлон Рим, являющаяся наследницей миллионов американского короля консервов Нормана Брюса Рима, из Томпсона в Коннектикуте.

Вместе с ней приехала и ее муж — А. А. Вонсатский — известный, как лидер, так называемой, "Национал - Революционной Партии Русских Фашистов".

Миллионерша Рим остановилась в Парк отеле. Завтра утром она покидает Шанхай направляясь в Европу.

QUEEN OF CANNED GOODS INDUSTRY VISITS SHANGHAI

Marion Ream, American millionaire, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning aboard the s.s. "President Taft". She is the heiress to the millions of Norman Bruce Ream of Thompson, Conn., U.S.A.

Together with her also arrived her husband — A.A.Vonsatsky — known as the leader of the so-called "National-Revolutionary Party of Russian Fascists".

The millionaire Ream put up at the Park Hotel. To-morrow morning she will be leaving Shanghai en-route to Europe.

FILE

1-

C14

FEB 17 1939

Date 17

Russian Fascist Chief Suspects Japan's Aims

Leader Arrives On Pres. Taft For Brief Stay

Nipponese Said Giving No Clear Status To Emigres

"I do not believe my organization would join in Japan's ambitions towards hegemony in the Far East," declared blue-eyed, swastika sporting A. A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the "Russian Revolutionary Party of Fascists," in an interview with press representatives at Park Hotel yesterday.

"The Japanese have never given any assurance on the status of Russians in the Far East," explained the totalitarian-inclined visitor, "nor have they ever given any assurance that they would not invade Russian soil."

"Russia," Vonsiatsky thundered at the conference, "belongs to the Russians, and it is the aim of our organization to return Russia to a free people."

To Dislodge Stalin

Vonsiatsky, who arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the President Taft on the second of his globe-encircling tour to muster support for the cause of his party, stated that the first aim of his party was to dislodge the Stalin Government.

"After that," he continued, "we will elect a government by the people and from the people."

"Does that mean that your organization will support a democratic Government?" asked a correspondent.

"Democratic" Fascist

"It is our intention to form a really democratic Government. The only really democratic Government, I maintain, must be Fascist," replied Mr. Vonsiatsky.

After giving correspondents time to recover from that, the White Russian leader said that although his party was not anti-Semitic, it did not include Jews in its membership roster.

Asked why, Vonsiatsky replied, "perhaps because the Jews are not interested."

Subsidy Demand

Claiming that his party was financed purely by members of the organization and was not subsidized by any foreign power, Vonsiatsky said that owing to restrictive measures in various countries his membership was forced to work "very secretly—very secretly."

*File
E.Y.
S.I.
R.P.
J.P.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

File No. N. S. 1. D. 5835
Date February 16, 1939
34441 39

Subject Expected arrival of A.A. Vonsiatsky in Shanghai.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. G. G.

S. I.
L.V.
J.B.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
Y-

Mr. A.A. VONSIATSKY, naturalized American of Russian origin, who is the leader of the "All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party" (headquarters at Putnam, Conn., U.S.A.), is expected to arrive in Shanghai from America today in the s.s. "President Taft". He will be met at the Customs Jetty by a small group of his local followers headed by K.A. Stekloff, after which he will proceed to the Park Hotel where he will stay during his sojourn in this city. He is accompanied by his wife.

Invitations have been sent out by Stekloff to representatives of the local foreign and Chinese press and news agencies to attend a cocktail party which will be held specially for the purpose at 3 p.m. to-day in the Park Hotel.

It is also proposed to hold a tea party for members of the group, their families and friends between 5.15 p.m. and 6 p.m. at the same hotel, with Mr. and Mrs Vonsiatsky as guests of honour. It is reported that over 100 invitations have been sent out for this function, which is intended to be private in character.

According to information to hand, Mr. and Mrs. Vonsiatsky will leave Shanghai for the South en route to Europe on February 18 aboard the Blue Funnel Line s.s. "Deucalion".

D.S.I. Prokofiev • D.S. Parloff
will attend the function

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.C. Div's copy to D.O.B. - Sing
Information
Thos Robertson
D.C. (S.B.)

J.B.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
14/2

I.

On the occasion of the arrival of Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky, the Leader of "Russian National Revolutionary Party of Fascists", we have the honour to invite you at a press cocktail party, which will be held on the 16th of February, 1939, at 3.00 p.m., in the Park Hotel.

FAR - EASTERN CENTRE OF
RUSSIAN NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY
PARTY OF FASCISTS.

N. Romanoff.

THE SECRETARY

II.

10

Слава Россия!

Г-н Mr. Vonsiatsky

Руководитель Дальне — Восточного Центра Все-
российской Национал — Революционной Партии —
Русских Фашистов Константин Алексеевич Стек-
лов, имѣет честь пригласить Вас, Вашу семью, и
Ваших друзей на семейную чашку чаю, устрани-
ваемую им по случаю пріѣзда в Шанхай Верхов-
наго Руководителя ВНРП Анастасія Андреевича
Вонсяцкаго, имѣющую быть в «Парк — Отель»,
Бабблнг вел род № 164 в 5 часов. 15 мин. вечера 17 сего
Февраля.



Секретарь Д. В. Центра ВНРП,

Сер. К. ПОЖАРСКИЙ

11-го Февраля 1939 г.
Шанхай.

Glory to Russia!

To Mr.....

The Chief of the Far Eastern Centre of the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party Constantin Alexeyevich Stekloff has the honour to invite you, your family and friends to a private tea party, which will be held at 5.15 p.m. on February 17 at the Park Hotel, 164 Bubbling Well Road, on the occasion of the arrival in Shanghai of Anastase Andreyevich Vonsiatsky, the leader of the All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party.

A. Pojarsky
Secretary of the F.E. Centre of the A.R.N.R. Fascist Party.

February 11, 1939
Shanghai.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1939

HEAD of "Russian National-Revolutionary Party of Fascists," Mr. A. Vonsiastsky will arrive today in the U.S. President Taft. He is making a round-the-world trip in connection with the development of the inner political situation in the U.S.S.R. He is accompanied by his wife, formerly Marion Keam of Thompson, Conn. U.S.A.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. S. REGISTRY

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date: January 25, 1939

Subject: Expected arrival of A.A. Vonsiatsky.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by C. Crawford, D.I.

In accordance with the instructions of the D. C. (Special Branch), Mr. N.S. Romanoff, secretary of the local organization of the "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", was informed that in connection with the expected arrival in Shanghai of Mr. A.A. Vonsiatsky no political meetings of a public character will be permitted and that the police, being opposed to any political demonstrations whatsoever, would like Mr. Vonsiatsky to pass on quietly.

It is reported that Vonsiatsky is now on a round-the-world trip aboard the s.s. "President Folk". As this ship does not call at Shanghai, he will take the s.s. "Ranchi" at Kobe, which is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on or about February 13. Vonsiatsky will stay in Shanghai only while the ship is in port and will rejoin the s.s. "President Folk" in one of the southern ports.

It appears from the interview with Mr. N.S. Romanoff that on arrival here he will be met at the Customs Jetty by a group of his followers. Apart from the tea party in his honour a reception for the press is likely to be arranged.

LE

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

25
P. A. M. B. C. S. P.
25/1

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. P. 5885
Date 23 / 1 39

Comm MEMO.

Sir,

I suggest Stokhoff be informed that police are opposed to anything political and will certainly prohibit a meeting of a public nature. We cannot interfere with a private tracte although it will do no harm to tell Stokhoff that we would much rather the traveller passed on quietly. Voniatsky should reach here early February.

Yes



H. Robertson
D.C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
Section 1, Special Branch No. S. B. 15000-35
REPORT Date January 20th 1939 39

Subject... Proposed arrival in Shanghai of A.A.Vonsiatsky, leader of the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party.
Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford, S.S.

On 18-1-39 Mr. K.A.Stekloff, head of the local group of the "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", called at this office. He stated that Mr. A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the party, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from the U.S.A. shortly en route to Manila(?) and will stay here for a couple of days - possibly only while his ship is in port.

Further Mr. Stekloff stated that he intends to make arrangements for a tea party to be held at one of the leading hotels in the Settlement, most likely at the Cathay Hotel, where Mr. Vonsiatsky is expected to stay. Admission will be limited to members of the party, their families and friends - about 100 persons at the utmost, Mr. and Mrs Vonsiatsky being the guests of honour. There will be speeches which are bound to touch on politics.

Although the function is intended to be of a private character and, according to Stekloff, will be free from anything to which the police could possibly object, he would like to ascertain that there is no police objection to the scheme as outlined above, before he proceeds with making the necessary arrangements.

It will be recalled that Vonsiatsky visited Shanghai in April, 1934 and in March, 1936. During his first sojourn in this city he delivered a lecture at the Embassy Theatre on the subject of the Russian Fascist Movement. In 1936, following the refusal on the part of the S.M.C. to grant him permission to give a similar lecture at the Carlton Theatre, he held a tea party at the Park Hotel, which was attended by about 200 persons.

The object of the present trip of Vonsiatsky is not

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date. 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

known. In this connection it will be of interest to note that he visited Italy about two months ago. It was reported that the visit was not devoid of political significance.

Vonsiatsky's Fascist Party is to be distinguished from the "All-Russia Fascist Party" (leader - K. Rodzaevsky, "Arbin"), local representatives of which participate in the activities of the Russian political group in Wayside known on account of their pro-Japanese attitude. The relations between local representatives of the two Fascist factions are not too friendly, as will be seen from the speech of K. Stekloff, which was published in the "Russian Vanguard" of 18-12-39.

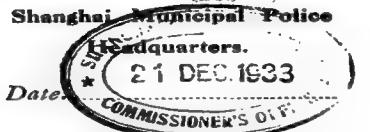
A. Prokopiev.

D. S. I.

3B
P.A. to D. C. (S.C.)
20/1

D. C. (Special Branch).

CONFIDENTIAL



DC (Sp Br)

Very interesting. It appears Russian
agents are now all in favor of
anti-Communist line.

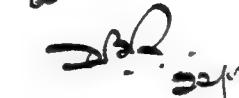
Comint. S.V.C. is interested in
local Russian organizations - particular those
supporting Japanese activities. Please keep them
informed & keep a general eye on the
new Bon
Commissioner of Police

22-12-38
MEMO.

P.C.
Note & arrange
that copies are
supplied from
now on

Noted - copy sent
S.B. Ret. for
arrangement.


D.C. Special Branch.


D.B. 2nd

S. S. REGISTRY
No. 19512
Date

Translation from the "Russian Vanguard", December 1938, published by the "Russian Vanguard Publishing Co., 749 Bubbling Well Road, Room 207. Editor - Mr. K. A. Stekloff.

Translation of extract from the speech delivered by K.A. Stekloff during the course of a private meeting of members of the "All-Russian National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" which was held on 8-12-38 at the club of the Party, 749 Bubbling Well Road.

..... "We, Russian Fascists, faithfully following the call of the Russian Nation, must help Russia to shake off the international communistic rot and defend our old Russian territory and the sanctity of the frontiers of our Russian Empire against the designs of various "sweet" and "obliging" foreign "protectors" and "benefactors", who crave to obtain the control over Russian people and territory up to the Urals from one side and up to Volga from the other, leaving to Russians a small "-go" of some kind to remind them of the name "Russia"-exactly as it is being done with Carpathic Russians who are now transformed in Ukrainians.

Take for instance the "fervent" prayers to God for the granting of victory to foreign arms in conquering our territory and our Russian people, our old granaries in Siberia and Far East - prayers of Mitrofan the Second of Wayside¹) and other scum, who carry out night-pots from under the beds of the conquerors for Y.30 per month and more often for nothing - just because of their vile nature, just in the hope to receive from the conquerors in future various posts and appointments... Vileness is vileness and treachery is always treachery.. There have always been traitors among all peoples including the Russian people..."

Translator's note: One of the nicknames of notorious Mitrofan Tretiakoff.

Another Russian living in Wayside district, M. Beznosiuk, a harmless and apparently, mentally deranged individual calls himself "Mitrofan the First"...

D.S.B.
D.B. 20/12.



ЖИЗНЬ
по секторам.
группам и
отделам



Дальне - Восточный Центр.

Пятница 9-го Декабря.

Пятничный очередной доклад партийцами был прослушан с напряженным вниманием и пахватывающим интересом. Доклад, как всегда, был открыт ровно в 8 часов вечера. Руководит заседанием Дальне - Восточного Центра корр. К. А. Сткало. В своем слове корр. К. А. Сткало сказал, что мы Русские Националисты — Рыцари Большой Священной Свастики должны поддержать нации сиами разгром стацкого режима Национальной Революции и нынешний возглавляющий свою огромную всем могущество по Российским добрам.

Мы должны готовиться к при этом готовиться к сиюминутному отбросу, все в сторону, варяжая себя Национальной Революционной динамикой Фашистских доктрина. На нашей Родине, нашей Родине нам, Русскому народу ведет смертельную борьбу с властью сатаны Интернациональной шайки коммунистов и на Сталинский террор свирху отважает наивным террором народного Российского губца. И никаких процессов революций Совместно, ни там боязь Национализации СССР не идет. Единственное, что там творится в эти дни — это междуусобие самопожирание, на застрах друг пред другом огнемых от русской крови коммунистических скорпионов.

Беспрецедентный режим террора Сталина еще сида удерживает свою власть над возмущенной русской нацией, уже готовой взять свою силу в руки грядущей Национальной Революции. День завтра грядет! Русская Нация встает от сна в очищении от коммунистического опуха и выражает свою Национальную бывшую во всем своем Российской могуществе.

И мы, русские Фашисты, сида сядут-точку Русской Нации должны помочь Ей стражнуть в Ее тяжелой Интернациональной коммунистической гилье и защитить наши величия Российские земли и исполненность наших изгнаний Российской Империи, от отъял «шиберных» и «сугубо-западных» немецких чужестранных спекулянтов в багаже, как страстно желавших нас Русского народа в землю с одной стороны по Урал, а с другой по Волгу настежь красавицу, и, а русским можно-оставить как память боярщине «ГОР» и только, а само развале России уничтожить, как это одразже уже с Прикарпатской Гуру, плюсуха величия Русской нации рассасанье и вскотение привила Украинарадзе. А сидердись молчание Господу Богу с деревянином побды оружий извековому при покорении наших земель и нашего Русского народа, наших Сибиряков и Дальне - Восточник покорных жития России, как это делают в дамах г-н Мирофаны и Вейсбайдони в волнистых проках других гильи, износивши горища из кривотой савославской за традиции си, в чаде же сложной подложки дерев, в одной лишь надежде на будущее и ожидающих се залобившей великих масачеий и именов. Подросток есть подросток, а предательство есть предательство в предателях всегда.

была и есть среди всех народов в том числе и Русского.

Ныне соратники! Для Русских Фашистов цельность территориальных границ является не только вопросом чести, но и смыслом всего существования и даже самой жизни, да и сущность то Национальной грядущей Революции это Национальное возрождение Русской Нации и сохранившие русских помыслы, так усердно разбазариваемых коммунистами.

Ныне для Русского Фашиста страшна прекрасная Россия, ит ничего что бы в его понимании могло доминировать над понятием Россия. Россия прежде, всего, выше всего. Россия должна быть Русской и только для Русских. Любви с докладом выступила корр. Л. Д. Данилов в том что это ее труд интеллигентии и ее роль в текущей Национальной Революции.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 57235
Date October 22, 1938

Subject (in full) Club of the "All-Russia National - Revolutionary Fascist Party" -
change of address.

Made by J. S. I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford, S. S.

The club of the "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" (leader - A.A. Vonsiatsky, Putnam, Conn., U.S.A.) removed to 749 Bubbling Well Road, room 203, on 21-10-38. It will be recalled that this club was located at house 96, Lane 1025 Bubbling Well Road (Mia Kee Avenue) until April 12, 1938 when it ceased to function.

A. Prokofiev

J. S. I.

Copy to D.O.A. 11

D.B.R. 27.10.
D. O. (Special Branch 9)



Слава Россия!

Е.В.Б.



Г-ну Инспектору Шанхайской Мун.Полиції
А.А.Прокофьеву.

Сообщаю, что Клуб Всероссийской Национальной Революционной Партии-Фашистов перешел в помещение 749 Баб-блинг вел. род. комн.№ 203.

Готовый к Вашим услугам

К.А.Стеклов.

21-X-38 г.

Шанхай.

SHANGHAI

File No. 100-1-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE No. S. L.

Section 1, Special Branch Date 19. 4. 1938

REPORT

Date 18 APR. 1938

Subject "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" - club closed.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Grafda A.J.

The club of the Shanghai branch of A.A.Vonsiatsky's "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", which from December, 1937 was located at House 96, Hwa Kee Avenue, 1025 Bubbling Well Road, vacated the premises on or about April 12, 1938. It is understood that the club will reopen in the near future at another address in the Settlement.

The printing office of the "Russian Vanguard", a weekly Russian newspaper published by this group, is at present located at House 63 Hwa Kee Avenue.

K.A.Stekloff, leader of the group, resides at 749 Bubbling Well, apt. 207.

It was reported in the local Russian press recently that A.A.Vonsiatsky, who is believed to be in Italy at present, may visit Shanghai in the near future. Interviewed in connection with this matter, Stekloff stated that he had no definite information from Vonsiatsky.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

FILE

DBR

18/4

D. C. (Special Branch)





Сор. Константи́н СТЕКЛОВЪ,

членъ ТИИКА. Рукодѣтель Членъ Восточного
Петра РИИС.

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch *Established 5835*
REPORT

Date September 22nd 37 37

Subject "All-Russia People's Revolutionary Fascist Party"- club closed.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by C. Gardner J. J.

About the middle of September, 1937 the club of the so-called "All-Russia People's Revolutionary Fascist Party" (leader- A.A. Vonsiatsky, U.S.A.), 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Flat 318, was closed owing to the request of the proprietors of the premises (Pootung Guild) to vacate the flat in question.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

file
D.P.B.
22/9

D.C. (Crime & Special Branch)

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch /Subsidy/ 5835
REPORT

Date July 3, 1937 37

Subject "RUSSIAN VANGUARD"- change of address of printing office.

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by T. Boyne D. S. I.

On July 1, 1937 the printing office of the "Russian Vanguard", organ of the local group of followers of A. Vonsiatatsky's "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", was removed from House 60-Q, Passage 7, Chengtu Road, to 640 Weihaiwei Road.

The editorial office of this publication is located at No 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Room 318.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.



D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

JBF
LJ

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

z.c

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. B. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 5835

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date December 30, 1936

Subject Activities of the local group of followers of A.A. Vonsiatsky.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

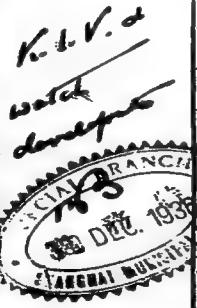
Forwarded by

Re 517/44
Chancery of S.I.

Following the visit to Shanghai in March, 1936, of A.A. Vonsiatsky, the leader of the so-called "All-Russia People's Revolutionary Party of Fascists" and thanks to the financial support, about U.S.\$150 per month, he is reported to have since been according his local followers, the latter have been able to show a certain amount of activity. This includes the establishment of a permanent office of the "Far Eastern Centre" of the party, a reading room and recreation centre for its members at No. 1454 Avenue Edward VII (Flat 318) and the regular publication of a weekly newspaper entitled "Russian Vanguard," the printing office of which is at present situated at House 67-Q, Passage 7, Chengtu Road.

Regular meetings of members of the party and their friends interested in the fascist movement take place once a week at 1454 Avenue Edward VII, at which address also a "Party School" and an "Employment Bureau" are supposed to be functioning. It is reported that the membership is about 80 persons. This group is in a sharp opposition to the pro-Japanese and pro-Aleksander Semenoff "All Russia Fascist Party".

From personal contact with K.A. Stekloff, head of this group, it appears that he has neither sufficient education nor experience which a political leader would be expected to possess. This may account for the very low standard and poor ideological contents of the "Russian Vanguard," and may also explain Stekloff's marked tendency towards activities of a purely external character, such as: formation of a "storm group," a "battle group" and a "phalanx," the respective functions of which are not quite clear; display of fascist uniform and party emblem; introduction of a ceremony of oath



S.I.
3/1/2
3/1/2
C.P.
3/1/2
Chancery

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.....

Made by

Forwarded by

-2-

for members (vide attached translation); printing of anti-communist leaflets for the ostensible purpose of transporting them to the U.S.S.R., etc.

From the police viewpoint there seems to be no objection to these activities provided that they are conducted in an orderly manner and do not tend to create a breach of the public peace and order. Stekloff, it would appear, fully realises that a conflict with the Settlement authorities may result in the suppression of his group and, consequently, in the withdrawal of the financial support by Vonsiatsky. This he can ill afford to bear, as he is unemployed and seems to be dependent on Vonsiatsky's subsidy. At the same time there are reasons to believe that he may be easily influenced by persons who are likely to involve him in a trouble. As an instance, his connection with Dr. N. Ph. Bogunsky (File F.2288) may be mentioned, which at present has been broken off. This individual made an attempt in November last to utilize the Stekloff group for anti-Semitic activities.

The display of the fascist uniform, formation of "storm group", the "battle group" and the "Phalanx" referred to above may also attract the attention of certain quarters and provoke allegations similar to those which form the subject of file D.7319 (flagged).

A general observation will be kept on the activities of this group.

G. Prokopec

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Translation from Russian

"GOD, NATION, LABOUR"

December

1936

Shanghai.

SOLEMN DECLARATION ON OATH

made to Combatant K.A. STEKLOFF, Chief of the Far Eastern Centre of the All-Russia People's Revolutionary Party of Fascists.

Invoking the aid of our Lord and the protection of our Holy Mother to enable me to discharge my duty towards Russia and the Russian People, I,, member of the All-Russia People's Revolutionary Party of Fascists, solemnly swear before the assembled members of the Party including the Chief of the Far Eastern Centre, our Leader, A.A. VONSIATSKY, and the undersigned two witnesses, to well and truly serve our Motherland and not to aid the cause of Communism. I also swear that I will always have in my possession our sacred emblem, the swastika, and will defend our national ideals with my life.

GLORY TO RUSSIA!

Signature.....

Signature of the witnesses 1).....

2).....

Approved:.....

Chief of the Centre.

«БОГ, НАЦІЯ, ТРУД.»

1936. г. Декабря дня
г. Шанхай.

Клятвенное обещание

Начальнику Д.-В. Центра ВНРП
Фанисов

Сор. Н. А. СТЕКЛОВУ:

Испрашивая помощь Господа Бога и покров Царицы Небесной в исполнении моего долга пред Россіей и Русским Народом, я русский фашист..... В. Н. Р. П.
действительный член Партии перед лицом собрания партийцев, перед Начальником Центра и, мысленно, перед Вождем А. А. Вонсяцким, в присутствии ныжеподписавшихся свидетелей, даю Клятвенное обещание Партии и национальной Россіи служить вѣро и честно Родинѣ, не слѣдя никаким толкам и интересам Коммунизма, и нашу реликвию священной свастики имѣть при себѣ всенепремѣнно, защищая национальная идеи вплоть до жизни.

Слава Россіи!

Подпись

Подписи свидѣтелей:

1)

2)

Утверждаю: Н. к Центра

F.M. 2
S. 45W-1-56

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 3835

z.b
Section 2, Special Br. 26/10/36

REPORT

Date October 26, 1936.

Subject Leaflets in Russian bearing fascist slogans - further report.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

D.R. 20 e.s.

No information has so far been obtained to the effect that leaflets in Russian bearing fascist slogans, which appeared in the French Concession on October 11, were distributed in the Settlement. However, it is possible that Russian residents of the Settlement who are subscribers to the RUSSIAN VANGUARD received copies of the leaflet in question together with that publication. At least attached copy of issue No. 42 of the RUSSIAN VANGUARD addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Police, 185 Foochow Road, Room 603, which was delivered by post on October 26, contained one copy of the leaflet.



A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

Translation from the RUSSIAN VANGUARD
of October 25, 1936.

NOTIFICATION

On the following Thursday the administrative section of the Fascist Centre in the Far East will be removed to the new premises - 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Flat 318.

In the new building provided with technical fittings, the Fascist Headquarters will put in motion the entire apparatus of their cultural and propagandist institutions, courses, fascist school etc.....

The editorial offices of the RUSSIAN VANGUARD will also be situated at this address.

Mr. K. A. Stekloff, Chief of the Centre, receives visitors on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Offices of all sections are open to visitors during office hours.

Party meetings, lectures, meetings of commissions will take place in the same premises.

The EMPLOYMENT BUREAU will function at the same address.

The next party meeting will take place on October 29 at 8 p.m.. The Chief of the Centre will make a report.

All members of the party are to attend. Invitations will be sent out to friends and sympathisers.

Слава Россії!

— Да здравствует наш ВОЖДЬ! —

— Да здравствует Национальная РЕВОЛЮЦІЯ! —



Фашизм — жизнь.

В — О — Ж — Д — Ъ

Коммунизм — смерть!

Всероссийской Народно — Революционной

Партіи Фашистов

А. А. ВОНСЯЦКІЙ.

Что такое Фашизм?

Бог, Нация и Труд — стержни национал — фашистской жизни.

Фашизм — это корпоративное устройство государственной жизни Великой Трудовой Национальной России.

Фашизм — это рабоче — крестьянский союз города и деревни на мирных полях и за заводскими станками.

Фашизм — добровольное содружество Труда и Капитала, регулируемое государственной властью.

Фашизм — власть народа для Русского народа.

Фашизм — корпоративная трудовая солидарность всѣх классов благодѣйствующего Русского населенія при сытом рабочем и богатом крестьянинѣ.

Фашизм есть Мир всему Миру во имя человѣческих отношений всѣх народов.

Фашизм — это Знаніе и Свѣт.

Фашизм — стремительный прогресс Науки, Техники, и Промышленности.

Фашизм есть полнота свободной, культурной жизни при равных правах людей на землю и на плоды трудов.

Да здравствует Фашизм!!!

СЛАВА РОССИИ!

Z.C

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date October 14, 1936

D 5835

36

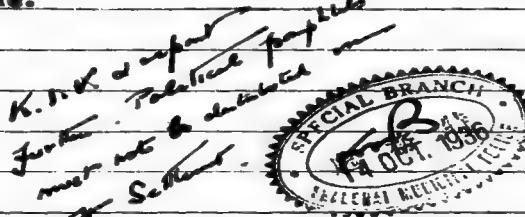
Subject Leaflets in Russian bearing Fascist slogans.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by J.B. Ross C.S.

Attached herewith together with translation I forward specimens of a leaflet in Russian bearing Fascist slogans, copies of which are reported to have been distributed in the streets of the French Concession on October 11.

These leaflets were, in all probability, printed at No. 488 Taku Road where is situated the office of the local group of followers of A.A. Vonsiatsky, the leader of the so-called "All-Russia People's Revolutionary Fascist Party." At the same address are also situated the editorial and printing offices of the weekly Russian newspaper entitled "RUSSIAN VANGUARD" which is published by the group in question. It is reported that leaflets intended for secret transportation into the U.S.S.R. are printed at this address from time to time.

The local branch of Vonsiatsky's party was established in 1934 following this individual's visit to Shanghai. So far, it has not been active and, it is reported, exists only thanks to financial support accorded by Vonsiatsky, a naturalized American of Russian origin, whose wife is believed to possess a considerable fortune.



A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

D.S.I. Prokofiev - A.P.

D.S. Makarov - N.K.D.

D.S. Kowyanov - W.R.

D.S. Medvedeff - N.W.H.

to note. D.S.I. 16/10

Translation from Russian.

GLORY TO RUSSIA!

Long live our
Leader!

Long live National
Revolution!

A.A. VONSIATSKY

Leader of All-Russia People's
Revolutionary Fascist Party.

Fascism means life.

Communism means death.

What is Fascism?

God, Nation and Labour are the foundations of national-fascist life.

Fascism is corporative organization of the state of Great National Russia.

Fascism is union of labourers and peasants on fields and in factories.

Fascism is voluntary co-operation of Labour and Capital regulated by the State.

Fascism is rule of Russian people for the benefit of Russian people.

Fascism is solidarity of all classes of the population of Russia and prosperity of peasants and workers.

Fascism is peace in relations of all nations of the world in the name of humanity.

Fascism is knowledge and enlightenment.

Fascism is rapid progress of Science, Technics and Industry.

Fascism is freedom, culture and equality of rights of all for labour and products of labour.

Long live Fascism!

Join the All-Russia People's Revolutionary Fascist Party!

Glory to Russia!

202-b
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 580.

Section 2, Special Branch, 1936
REPORT

Date March 24, 1936

Subject (in full) Departure of A. A. Vonsiatsky.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.S.

A. A. Vonsiatsky, who claims to be the leader of a faction of the Russian Fascist movement, left Shanghai for Marseilles on 24.3.36 in the s.s. "President Harrison." He was accompanied by his wife.

It is reported that he intends to visit Germany and Jugoslavia in connection with his political work.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

JBR
25.3.36

Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch).

FILE
JW

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branches
REPORT

Date March 23, 1936.

Subject Reception held by A. A. Vonsiatsky in the Park Hotel.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan.

Following the refusal on the part of the S.M.C. to grant permission to A. A. Vonsiatsky to give a lecture at the Carlton Theatre on March 22 on the subject of the Russian national movement, Vonsiatsky made arrangements to hold a tea party at the Park Hotel with the intention of delivering his lecture during the function. Some 200 invitations were sent out. On receipt of this information a call was made on Mr. Reiger, representative of the management of the hotel, by D. I. Rosa and D.S.I. Duncan at 12.30 p.m. March 22 when it was explained that there was a possibility of the function developing into a political meeting. Mr. Reiger promised that Vonsiatsky would be warned to refrain from touching on politics if he made a speech.

The invitations were for 4 p.m. and by that time about 200 guests had gathered in the dining room on the 2nd floor of the hotel. K. A. Stekloff, Vonsiatsky's local representative, assisted by A. N. Lenkoff and Chudimoff, members of the same group, welcomed the guests. Admittance was strictly confined to those in possession of invitation cards.

At about 4.45 p.m. Vonsiatsky, accompanied by two of his followers wearing Fascist uniform, made his appearance and delivered a short speech in which he explained that the authorities of the Settlement had refused him permission to deliver a lecture at the Carlton Theatre and that the management of the hotel had warned him that the Police would interfere if he attempted to do so during the tea party.

However, he made a short speech on the Russian Fascist movement and immediately afterwards left the room. The gist of his speech is contained in the attached translations from

FILE
HR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by.

Forwarded by.
2.

the "Shanghai Zaria" and the "Novosti Dnia."

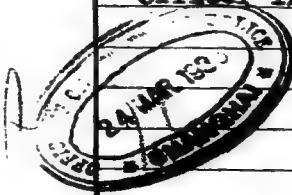
Copies of the "Fascist" and the "Russian Vanguard" were distributed among those present. The function terminated at 5.30 p.m. in an orderly manner.

In connection with this matter it is of considerable interest to learn that about two weeks ago, in answer to the manager, a representative of the Philips China Co. called ^{the} at Park Hotel where he interviewed a guest on the ninth floor who intimated that he would make it worth his while if he could instal a microphone in his, the guest's, room with a speaker in the room immediately underneath. The caller stated that this would be simple but on it being stressed by the guest that the microphone must be effectively concealed under a lampshade, he promptly refused to do the work. The Hotel Manager at this point interviewed and informed the guest that he would not permit the installation even if the Philips Coy. was willing to carry it out. The Philips representative on March 20 informed the police of the incident and on being shown a photograph of Vonsiatsky had no hesitation in declaring him to be the man who desired the installation of the microphone and speaker.

W. Duncan

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Gunnar**Sir**Information**John Robertson*
act.

Translation from the NOVOSTI ENNA of March 23, 1936.

Tea-Party à la Americain.

400 "chosen" Russians had the high privilege of seeing and listening to the new "liberator" and "leader" Anastase Vonsiatsky.

A private tea party was given to "certain" members of the Russian community in a large room of the Park Hotel by Vonsiatsky who claims to be the leader of the Russian Fascist Movement.

No one was admitted who was unable to produce a special invitation card. It is of interest to note that a certain member of the "Mladorossy Party", Mr. V.V.K., who had not received any invitation ~~but~~, nevertheless, made an attempt to obtain permission to be present at the function on the strength of a letter of recommendation from a well known person, but without success.

The "chosen ones" were welcomed by Mrs. Vonsiatsky who led the guests to their respective places and saw that each of them was given tea and sandwiches.

Young people predominated among the guests, although some of the "old boys" were also noticed, such as Admiral Fedorovitch, General Smolin, N.A. Ivanoff, Klueff, Sunnenberg and others.

Following his appearance in the room Vonsiatsky did not let himself to be introduced to each of the guests, but greeted the audience as a whole, after which he made a short address to them on the subject of the present political situation in Russia. He pointed out to the tasks which, according to his opinion, the Russian Fascist Party, the Fascist Movement among Russian emigres as well as among young people in the U.S.S.R., had to carry out for the cause of the restoration of National Russia.

His address was received with a great interest. There

were about 400 people who "enjoyed the privilege" of listening to the speech of the Fascist millionaire.

According to our information Vonsiatsky on account of "certain reasons" had to cancel his political lecture which he intended to hold in Shanghai.

Well, so much the better, we think

Translation from the "Shanghai Star" of March 23, 1936.

AT THE RECEPTION OF A. A. VONSIATSKY

At 4 p.m. yesterday Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Vonsiatsky held a tea party in the tea-room of the Park Hotel. About 200 guests attended. They were welcomed by Mrs. Vonsiatsky, as at the beginning of the function her husband was absent.

Admittance was strictly controlled and only those in possession of special invitation cards could enter.

Mr. Vonsiatsky appeared three quarters of an hour after the beginning of the function. He and his attendants wore khaki uniforms.

"Friends", said Mr. Vonsiatsky: "I intended to take the opportunity of your presence here in order to make a short communication on the general situation. The authorities did not grant me permission to make this communication at the Carlton Theatre. I regret that I am unable to make it even here, as an hour prior to the reception, the manager of the hotel called on me and stated that should I make a speech, the police would interfere. Therefore I am compelled to limit myself by making only a short appeal to you: It is high time to mobilize all our forces as the decisive moment is approaching! All our combatants must ask themselves, what had they done for the cause of the National Revolution. A silent support, an approving nod is not enough now. One must act! Every one must increase tenfold one's activities for the cause of liberation of our motherland! Now is no time for apathy and desertion! Every one must act!"

Every member of the party must give his utmost in order to be useful to his country. Every one who formerly was a member of the party but subsequently stood aside must forget about former blunders. Every one who has not yet joined the party must do so now. Every one who is not sufficiently informed regarding the aims and the tasks of the party must study them as there is no knowledge more

important to a Russian than the knowledge of the means by which our motherland can be liberated from our enemies. With the deepest sorrow we remember those of our combatants who sacrificed their lives for our cause, having been killed by the bolsheviks. We hope that we shall be able to revenge hundredfold for every one of them.

Long live the coming National Revolution! Long live Russian Fascism! Let us proudly hoist our three-coloured flag in order that Russians might rejoice! Over the communist barrier we send our greetings to our brethren who await liberation from the communist yoke.*

Standing in the centre of the room Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky delivered his short speech with a great enthusiasm. His energetic gesticulation underlined the more important points of his speech.

Having completed his address Vonsiatsky immediately left the room amidst a general applause. The function then was terminated.

Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Bary, Mr. Sunnenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Smolin, Mr. Ivanoff, Dr. Orloff, Mr. Baturin and many others, the majority of whom, we understand, were Mr. Vonsiatsky's followers.

7.20/4.

D. 5878

5835

20 - J - 36

P.

18th March, 1936.

Mr. A. A. Vassilatsky,
Suite No. 903,
Park Hotel,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I regret the delay in replying to your letter of March 14 asking if there would be any objection on the part of the Council to a lecture to be given by you at the Carlton Theatre on the subject of The Russian National Movement.

The Council appreciates your statement that the lecture will be educational and not inflammatory, but cannot overlook the fact that the lecture must be mainly of a political character. It is difficult to draw distinctions between political addresses, and the Council prefers not to establish any precedent in this matter.

I have therefore to inform you that the Council considers that it has a reasonable objection to the giving of the lecture.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. JONES

Note and Return	
D. C. Davis	RCW
D. C. S. G.	YR



Secretary.
D. C. B. informed.

DAR. 21/36

5235

18-3-36)

FILE NO. D. 5635

March 18, 36.

The Secretary,
S. M. C.

Reference:-

F.20/4.

Subject:- Lecture by Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky.

It is clear to me from a perusal of a Special Branch report on the activities of Mr. Vonsiatsky that the lecture will be mainly political in character. If the theatre is allowed to be used for such a purpose, an undesirable precedent will be established.

I am of opinion that such lectures should not be delivered in the Settlement and recommend that permission be not granted.

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard -
Commissioner of Police.

1 Return	
D.C. Divn	XCD
D.C. S.P.B.	JK
JL	

L.G.C.-F

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. Q.1. REGISTRY

No. S. B. 1. 5895

Branch. 1 - 16

Date March 17, 1936.

Subject A.A. Vonsiatsky and his political activities.

Made by D.S.L. Prokofiev Forwarded by

DBLoo S.I. O.I.

With reference to the memo of D.C. (Special Branch) dated March 16, 1936, on the subject of A.A. Vonsiatsky, this individual's antecedents and political activities as known to the Municipal Police, are as follows:-

Anastace A. Vonsiatsky is a Russian who was born in 1898 at Warsaw. His father under the Tsarist regime in Russia held the post of a Colonel in the Special Gendarmerie Corps (Political Police) and was killed by Russian revolutionists shortly prior to the Great War. During the civil war in Russia he fought against the bolsheviks and following the defeat of the "White" Army made his way to Constantinople and from there to France and the U.S.A., where he subsequently married and acquired American citizenship. His wife, Mrs. Marion R. Vonsiatsky, 59, is reported to be the daughter of a wealthy American and to possess a considerable fortune (\$10,000,000, if a newspaper report is to be believed).

While in exile, Vonsiatsky took an active part in anti-bolshevik movement among Russian emigres. In 1932 he made his first trip to France, Germany and Jugoslavia for the purpose of promoting ideas of the Russian Fascist movement, and has since been connected with that movement.

The first signs of a more or less organized Fascist movement among Russian emigres refer to 1927 when a declaration was published by the so-called "National Organization of Russian Fascist" in Jugoslavia in which fundamental principles of its activities were expounded and Russian patriots were called upon to rally around the banners bearing the three basic slogans of the Russian Fascisti: "GOD, NATION, LABOUR".

The programme of the Russian Fascisti has certain

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by.

Forwarded by.

- 2 -

common features with several other Russian political factions of post revolutionary formation, insofar as they have definitely abandoned the idea of a restoration of pre-revolutionary Russia and strive, by means of a "national revolution", to overthrow the communist regime in the U.S.S.R. after which a "Third Russia" is to be built upon new economic and social foundations. The Russian Fascisti maintain that the bankruptcy of both the capitalist and communist forms of organization of society is evident and, therefore, advocate the establishment of a new system, which they describe as "Solidarism" and which is based on subordination of all personal and class interests to the interests of the National State. They also declare that an active minority of Russian national-thinking, truly democratic citizens, capable of rendering disinterested service to their country, must be organized beforehand in order to take the lead after the communist yoke has been overthrown.

Since 1927 groups of Russian Fascisti were formed in various countries where Russian emigrants reside. In China the Harbin group was always one of the strongest numerically and, following the Japanese coup-d'etat in Manchuria, has gradually become prominent thanks to moral and material support which, it is reported, the Japanese authorities in Manchuria have been according to that faction of Russian emigres.

In 1933 the publication was commenced in Harbin of a Fascist newspaper entitled "Hash Put", which has since been conducting a strong propaganda of the Fascist ideas and violently attacking communists generally and communist and pro-communist Jewry in particular. At the same time the newspaper advocated

* See also Q. 6510

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

- 3 -

a close co-operation of Russian patriots with Japan. A branch of the "National Organization of Russian Fascisti in the Far East" which has been existing in Shanghai since 1927 was on the whole not active.

In June, 1935, a group of Russian Fascisti in America under the leadership of A. Vonsiatsky started the publication of a monthly journal entitled "The Fascist" in Putnam, Conn., U.S.A.. In his "Open letter to the Fascist Headquarters", which appeared in No.1 issue of that journal, Vonsiatsky advocated the urgent necessity of a campaign with a view to winning the support of the peasants' masses in the U.S.S.R. by adopting tactics outlined in the letter in question, which, in his opinion, correspond to the expectations of the Russian peasantry. During the Spring of 1934 Vonsiatsky undertook a round-the-world trip with the purpose of unification of various separate groups of Russian Fascisti into one party. While en-route from America to Shanghai he had a conference in Japan with a certain K. Rodzaevsky, representative of the Harbin Fascisti, during the course of which an agreement was reached between them regarding the amalgamation of their respective groups into one party to be known in future as the "All-Russia: Fascist Party."

On April 10, 1934, Vonsiatsky arrived in Shanghai and after ten days' stay in this city proceeded to Harbin, where he was welcomed with a great pomp by the local Fascisti. He was then elected President of the Party, while Rodzaevsky was appointed its Secretary-General, and the Central Executive Committee of the Party was established in Harbin. Returning

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

- 4 -

in Shanghai after three weeks' absence, Vonsiatsky delivered at the Embassy Theatre on May 21 a lecture on the Russian National Movement and left for Europe on the following day.

While in Shanghai, he endeavoured to establish a branch of the "All-Russian Fascist Party" here, but the interest, which his arrival undoubtedly aroused among local Russians, soon died away owing to the general disappointment in his personality as a leader, as well as to his haphazard manner of carrying out his mission. The only practical result of his visit to Shanghai was the formation of several groups of Fascist sympathisers who, not being unified into one body, recognized the Harbin Executive Committee as their centre. With the exception of holding one or two public lectures, their activity in Shanghai was limited to distribution of the Fascist literature and the "Nash Put" which became the central organ of the "All-Russian Fascist Party".

Towards the end of 1934 an open breach took place between the Harbin Group of the Party and their newly elected leader. Vonsiatsky's hostile attitude towards Ataman Semanoff, the Japanese protégé in Manchuria, is believed to have been the main point of his disagreement with the Harbin group. To this may be added his negative attitude towards the violently anti-Semitic and anti-Masonic campaign carried on by the Harbin Fascists, and, last but not least, a feeling of disappointment on the part of the latter, whose expectations of a large financial support from Vonsiatsky did not materialise.

The two factions, one headed by K. Rodznevsky in Harbin, and the other under the leadership of Vonsiatsky in

See So. 7456

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

- 8 -

America, have since been independent of and hostile to each other.

Early in 1935 the centre of the Vonsiatsky's group in America adopted the name of "All-Russia Nationalist-Revolutionary Fascist Party of Labourers and Peasants" and decided to dissolve all separate groups of their supporters in the Far East and to establish in their stead a branch of the party with the headquarters in Shanghai. A certain K.A.

* Stekloff, Russian ex-officer, was appointed the head of the Far Eastern Branch. In April 1935 the publication was started of their local organ entitled "Fascist". It was discontinued shortly afterwards, but was resumed in September of the same year in the shape of a weekly publication entitled "Russian Vanguard" of which A.N. Lenkoff, another Russian ex-officer, is the editor. The editorial office of this publication is at present situated at Apt. 29, No. 302 Yates Road.

Vonsiatsky seems to have been satisfied with the results of his trip in 1934. He states that his "public appearances before the masses of Russian emigres in San Francisco, Dairen, Hsinking, Harbin, Shanghai, Cairo, Alexandria, Berlin and Belgrad clearly show that Russian Emigres have entered the phase of the national-revolutionary enthusiasm". To his critics he points out that his followers during the three years' existence of the party have created the ideology of the Russian Fascist movement, established an organization for the propaganda of Fascist ideas, the Fascist press, as well as an apparatus for transportation of the Fascist propaganda literature into the U.S.S.R. According to him, over 500,000 copies of various propaganda literature have

* See also
S. 6191; S. 6659+

S. 7000

* L.C.

17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

Date. 19

REPORT

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

- 6 -

been published and over 500 lectures, meetings, etc. held by the party in various countries. Inter alia, he states that in the case of an armed conflict between the U.S.S.R. and Germany or Japan his party will endeavour to transform the external war into a civil war against the communist oppressors in the U.S.S.R., but does not intend to creep to the feet of "uncle Araki" or any other similar "protectors".

The object of the present trip of Vonsiatsky is reported to be inspecting and organizing of sectors of the Party in various countries. In carrying out his particular task as well as in his general political activities he is not likely to be supported by any government and it is not known that he depends on financial support of any private individuals, with the exception of his wife. That he is in the position to finance the activities of various organs of the party and actually does so, is a well established fact. This, in the opinion of many, constitutes his only qualification for the leadership of the Fascist Party.

With regard to the support likely to be accorded to him by members of the local Russian community, there are good reasons to believe that although the Fascist ideas may be popular among the "Whites" neither Vonsiatsky himself nor his local representative can boast of being popular in Shanghai, after the very poor show the "Leader" made of himself during his first sojourn in this city. Even within the Fascist ranks in Shanghai, there are two factions which are hostile to Vonsiatsky, and his followers under Stekloff are neither numerous nor influential.

Between 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. on March 22

File No. 2
G. 40M-9-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Vonsiatsky proposed to deliver a lecture at the Carlton Theatre on the subject of the Russian National Movement. The lecture is intended to be of "purely educational character", and no admittance will be granted to the general public. It is expected that Vonsiatsky's supporters will attend the lecture in corpore, and besides, a number of neutrals will, possibly, be attracted merely by curiosity. It is reported that efforts are being made by Stekloff to muster an audience of some 400 people sympathizing with Fascist ideas, ^{that he} and / is sending out special invitation cards.

Any interference on the part of elements hostile to Vonsiatsky's group is not likely. However, a police observation with a view to preventing possible incidents is advisable.

Members of the Special Branch will attend the lecture in question and a report will be submitted on the happenings.

C. Prokofiev.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information. I recommend that no objection be raised to Vonsiatsky's plan to deliver a lecture in the Carlton Theatre.

J. Givens

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

17 MAR 1936
17 MAR 1936



A. A. VONSIATSKY.

Ref. No.

F20/4



Council Chamber.
Administration Building,

P.O. Box 1449,

Shanghai, 18th March, 1936.

ALL FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS ON THIS
SUBJECT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO—
THE SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,
AND THE ABOVE REF. NO. QUOTED.

The Commissioner of Police:

Attached is a copy of a letter from Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky who, I understand, is a Russian Fascist. He has telephoned me this morning for an early reply, and informed me that he intends to hold the meeting at 12.30 p.m. instead of 7.30 p.m. on March 22.


Secretary.

Encl.
JRJ/DB.

PARK HOTEL.

Suite No. 988
Park Hotel,
March 14, 1936.

J.R. Jones, Esq.,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

On Sunday, March 22nd., I am desirous of giving a lecture at the Carlton Theatre at 7.30 p.m. on the subject of "The Russian National Movement".

I guarantee that admission to the lecture is by private invitation and that the general public will not be admitted. I also assure you that the lecture will be educational and not inflammatory or liable to excite feelings or give rise to a breach of the peace.

I am writing to ask if there will be any objection to my giving the lecture at the place and hour designated.

Awaiting your kind reply, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

Anastase A. Vonsiatsky.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 108-11-36

S. D. REGISTRY

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Registration No. 35

Date March 14, 1936

Subject (in full) Proposed lecture by A.A. Vonsiatsky at the Carlton Theatre.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by J.B.K.
D.S.I.

Information has been received that A.A. Vonsiatsky, the leader of a faction of the Russian fascist movement, who arrived in Shanghai from the U.S.A. on March 10, intends to deliver a lecture on the subject of the Russian nationalist movement on or about March 22 at the Carlton Theatre.

Although no details are available at present, it is understood that the admittance will be strictly limited to persons who can produce special invitation cards and that there will not be any discussions after the lecture.

H.G.

G. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch)

S2,

Please make arrangements discreetly whence a ~~large~~ number of the staff of S2 present, to report on what happens.

D.S.I. Prokofiev.

J.P.
14 MAR 1936

S2
16 MAR 1936

L.C.C.-e
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch.
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 3-5835
Na S. L. 3-5835
Date March 10, 1936.

Subject (in full) Arrival of A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of a branch of the
Russian Fascist movement.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by *DBLoo S.I.*

Anastas A. Vonsiatsky, 38, naturalized American, who is the leader of a branch of the Russian Fascist movement, arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco on March 10, 1936, in the s.s. "President Adams."

He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Marion R. Vonsiatsky, 59.

According to their own statement Mr. and Mrs. Vonsiatsky are on a round-the-world pleasure trip and intend to remain in Shanghai for about two weeks.

They took up their residence at Apt. 903, Park Hotel, Bubbling well Road.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*Reg. Singar Station and interested
authorities informed. Please file.*

J.H.
1 MAR 1936.

S.C.S.-c

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. D. REG. CITY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, Sec. 2, S.D. 5835

REPORT

Date March 6, 1936

Subject..... Expected arrival in Shanghai of A.A.Vonsiatsky, leader of a branch of Russian Fascist Movement.

Made by D.S.Tcheremshansky Forwarded by J.B.Las J.I.

Information has been received from a fairly reliable source that Anastasy A. Vonsiatsky, the leader of a branch of the Russian Fascist movement, (File D.5835), will arrive in Shanghai from the U.S.A. on March 9, 1936 in the s.s. "President Adams". He is accompanied by Colonel Bak Mamedoff, his brother-in-law and associate. Vonsiatsky is expected to remain in Shanghai for about one week, after which he intends to proceed Germany.

It is also reported that while at Shanghai he intends to hold a public lecture on the subject of the Russian Fascist movement, similar to the lecture he delivered at the Embassy Theatre on 21.5.34 during his first sojourn in Shanghai. His proposed visit to Germany is believed to be in connection with the establishment of a friendly contact with the leaders of the German National-Socialist Party (Nazi), who, it is reported, recently invited representatives of certain Russian active anti-communist organisations to visit Germany for that purpose.

16
Tcheremshansky

J. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

7 Mar. 32. Please continue to give matter attention and report again when he arrives or in case information of a more definite nature is obtained regarding what he plans to do after arriving while here. TLLG : 7 MAR 1936

D.S.Tcheremshansky
J.B.Las

11431

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL FO	
S. B. REGIST	
No. S. B. D.	5835
Date	13. 8. 35

Rapid growth of the White Russian Fascist movement in Manchoukuo was indicated when a record number of 150 members of a Fascist organization attended a prayer meeting "for the salvation of Russia." The meeting was featured by addresses voicing strong opposition to the Soviet Government. One Tournay is in charge of the membership campaign.

S 2
Please note and
pass to Reg.

JMB
18 AUG. 1935

File
16 176

✓

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY.

S. 2, Special Branch D 5835

REPORT

Date December 19, 1934

Subject (in full) A. Vonsiatsky's expulsion from the All-Russian
Fascist Party.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by OSAKU A.

With reference to the attached translation of article, which appeared in the "SLOVO" of December 18, 1934, on the subject of A. Vonsiatsky's expulsion from the ranks of the All-Russian Fascist Party, I forward herewith a brief outline of the activities of Russian Fascisti in the Far East, as well as of the circumstances, which have led to the incident referred to above.

The first attempt to organize politically active elements among Russian emigrants into a party with a programme based on Fascist principles was made in November, 1926, when the so-called "National Organization of Russian Fascisti" was established in Yugoslavia. In 1927 a declaration was published by that organization, in which fundamental principles of its activities were expounded and Russian patriots were called upon to rally around the banners bearing the three basic slogans of the Russian Fascisti: "GOD, NATION, LABOUR". The programme of the Russian Fascisti has certain common features with several other Russian political factions of post-revolutionary formation, such as "Mladorossy", "Rosnazi", etc., insofar as they have definitely abandoned the idea of restoration of the pre-revolutionary Russia and strive, by means of a "national revolution", to overthrow the communist regime in Russia, after which a "Third Russia" will be built up on new economic and social foundations.

The Russian Fascisti maintain that the bankruptcy of both the capitalist and communist forms of organization of society is evident and, therefore, advocate the establishment of a new system, which they describe as "SOLIDARISM" and which is based on subordination of all personal and class interests to the

A greater part of
this report is
antedated or
written later.
12/17/34
S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date. 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

interests of the National State. They also declare that an active minority of Russian national-thinking, truly democratic citizens, capable of rendering disinterested service to their country, must be organized beforehand in order to take the lead after the communist yoke has been overthrown.

Since 1927 groups of Russian Fascisti were formed in various countries where Russian emigrants reside, including China. The Harbin group was always one of the strongest numerically and following the Japanese coup d'etat in Manchuria has gradually become prominent thanks to moral and material support which, it is reported, the Japanese authorities in Manchuria accorded to that faction of Russian emigrants. In 1933 the publication was commenced in Harbin of a Fascist organ entitled "NASH PUT", which has since been conducting a strong propaganda of the Fascist ideas and violently attacking communists generally and communist and pro-communist Jewry in particular. At the same time the newspaper advocated a close co-operation of Russian patriots with Japan. A branch of the "National Organization of Russian Fascisti in the Far East" which has been existing in Shanghai since 1927 was on the whole not active.

In June, 1933, a group of Russian Fascisti in America under the leadership of A. Vonsiatsky started the publication of a monthly journal entitled "THE FASCIST" in Putnam, Conn., U.S.A. In his "Open letter to the Fascist Headquarters", which appeared in No. 1 issue of that journal, Vonsiatsky advocated the urgent necessity of a campaign with a view to winning the support of the peasants' masses in the USSR by adopting tactics outlined in the letter in question, which in his opinion, correspond to the expectations of the Russian peasantry. In spring of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

Date 19

REPORT

- 3 -

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

1934 Vonsiatsky undertook a round-the-world tour with the purpose of unification of various separate groups of Russian Fascisti into one party. While in Japan, he had a conference with a certain K. Rodzaevsky, representative of the Harbin Fascisti, during the course of which an agreement was reached between them regarding the amalgamation of their respective groups into one party to be known in future as the "All-Russian Fascist Party".

On April 10, 1934 Vonsiatsky arrived in Shanghai and after ten days' stay in this city proceeded to Harbin, where he was welcomed with a great pomp by the local Fascisti. He was then elected President of the Party, while Rodzaevsky was appointed Secretary-General of the Party, the Central Executive Committee of which was established in Harbin. Returning to Shanghai after three weeks' absence, Vonsiatsky delivered a lecture on the Russian Fascist Movement at the Embassy Theatre on May 21 and left for Europe on the following day.

While in Shanghai, he endeavoured to establish a branch of the All-Russian Fascist Party here, but the interest, which his arrival undoubtedly aroused among local Russians, soon died away owing to the general disappointment in his personality as a leader, as well as to his haphazard manner of carrying out his mission. The only practical result of his visit to Shanghai was the formation of several groups of Fascist sympathisers who, not being unified into one body, recognize the Harbin Executive Committee as their centre. With the exception of holding one or two public lectures their activity in Shanghai has since been limited to distribution of the Fascist literature and the "Nash Put", which became the central organ of the All-Russian Fascist Party.

It appears from the attached translation of a letter

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 4 -

Date

Station,

19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

from Ataman Semenoff to the Editor of the Shanghai "SLOVO" (Appendix "A") that his attitude towards Vonsiatsky was far from being friendly right from the beginning. Although this letter was never published by "SLOVO", it somehow became known to Vonsiatsky and was the cause of a series of attacks on Ataman Semenoff in "The Fascist" (vide translations attached under Appendices "B" and "C").

It hardly can be doubted that the Harbin Fascisti cannot carry on their activities on a more or less big scale without the approval of the Japanese authorities in Manchukuo. It is, therefore, evident that they could ill-afford putting up with Vonsiatsky's attacks on Ataman Semenoff, whose position with the Japanese is reported to have been considerably strengthened recently. It seems that they preferred to sever their relations with Vonsiatsky rather than to take the risk of a conflict with Ataman Semenoff and the Japanese authorities, which would mean the loss of the most important "Place d'arme" for the activities of Russian Fascisti.

Ataman Semenoff's recent activities form the subject of a separate report by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

J.R.
- 30/1/34
D.S.
J.O. 7456

A. Prokofjev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

J.R. J.W. 3/1935
See File N. 6659 re "Fascist Russian" monthly published by local followers of A.A. Vohriotsky

JAN 3 1935

Translation of letter dated May 9, 1934, Dairen, addressed by Ataman Semenoff to the Editor of the Shanghai "SLOVO", which appears in the "FASCIST" of June-July, 1934 (No. 11).

Dear Sir,

I sincerely regret to see our youth being carried away by Fascism and Hitler's National-Socialism to a degree when some hot-heads among them forgot the true interests of our Motherland for the sake of these foreign and impracticable in Russia doctrines.

The atmosphere of noisy publicity and self-praise surrounding Vonsiatsky's trip, is very much responsible for this regrettable state of affairs and, therefore, I deem it necessary to publish the enclosed article in order to check our over-zealous young politicians.

I ask you to publish the enclosed article in your esteemed journal, because I deem it necessary and expedient to remind our youth of their true duties to our Motherland and to warn them against an undue enthusiasm over fashionable political doctrines, which are absolutely of no use to us.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. Semenoff.

P.S. Vonsiatsky was asked to leave Manchukuo because of his noisy propaganda and publicity, which sometimes smells of provocation. I was forced to refuse him an interview on his way back to Shanghai.

(Signed) S.

Translator's Note: "SLOVO" did not publish the above letter and the article to which reference is made in it.

Translation of article which appears in No. 11
of "THE FASCIST" on the subject of Ataman Semenoff.

VILE PROVOCATION AND SLANDER OF "ATAMAN" SEMENOFF

In reply to grandiose demonstrations staged by the Russian Fascists in Harbin ambitious intriguers of the type of "Ataman" Semenoff intensify their attacks on the All-Russian Fascist Party. Below we reproduce a photographic copy of a letter addressed by "The Ataman" to the Editor of the Shanghai newspaper "Slovo". This letter bears the stamp of base and vile calumny and is a worthy instrument of his criminal obstruction and sabotage.

"Ataman" Semenoff is worrying about the "true interests" of "our Motherland", which are threatened by the fact of our youth being attracted by "political doctrines impracticable in Russia." In reality, however, The "Ataman" is worried by the fact that, while he is finished as an active political personage, the rapid progress of the Russian Fascism astonishes the whole world.

The spectacle of unheard of rapidity of expansion of the Russian Fascist Movement, as contrasted with the growing decay of Communism, frightens all ex- "Atamans" and is the cause of their impotent barking at the All-Russian Fascist Party on the pages of obscure emigrant newspapers. The All Russian Fascist Party recruits more and more new members and Messrs. Semenoff & Co. cannot deny this fact. It is not within their power to prevent the Russian Fascism from marching victoriously ahead.

"Ataman's" letter is an act of obstruction and sabotage with a view to compromising successes of the Russian Fascist movement in the Far East.

Russian Fascisti must reply to this stupid and criminal provocation by the mobilization of all their forces under the slogan: "GET OUT OF THE WAY, ALL "ATAMANS"-FASCISTS ARE COMING!"

APPENDIX "C"

Translation of article which appears in No. 13 of
"The Fascist" dated November, 1934.

BLOW OUT THE TRAITOR'S BRAINS

With greatest indignation I read in "The Fascist" the letter of the notorious "Ataman" Semenoff.

Our leader and fellow-member Vonsiatsky carries on the struggle against the bolsheviks in an energetic and forceful manner, and combined efforts of all agents-provocateurs of the type of "Ataman" Semenoff cannot weaken our struggle. In volume V of the "White Cause", General Wrangel wrote that in 1916, while he was the Commander of the Merchinsky Regiment of the Ussury Cossack Division, Cossack Lieutenant Semenoff was in command of the 6th squadron of the Regiment. Semenoff passed with difficulty the final examinations in a military school. He was inclined to intrigues and was most unscrupulous in means he used for attaining his aims. He used to make a show of his "bravery" before higher commanders.

In 1918 Admiral Kolchak's appearance in Siberia put an end to ambitious plans of Semenoff who at that time was active in the Eastern Siberia. The cossack lieutenant regarded the patriotic activities of Admiral Kolchak as an "encroachment on his rights" and therefore refused to recognize the Admiral as the Supreme Ruler. Kolchak then ordered Semenoff to be court-martialled.

Semenoff commenced to intercept goods in transportation from Vladivostock for the Siberian Army, threatening to cut the army off the Maritime province.

At the same time, looking for support, Semenoff appealed to Dutoff, Ataman of Grenbourg Cossack Troops, but the latter refused to co-operate with him. Semenoff

then approached General Denikin. However, General Wrangel together with Denikin expressed in strong terms his indignation over Semenoff's attitude and sent to him the following telegram: "Up to the present time I was proud of having been commander of the glorious Nerchinsky Regiment, but now I am ashamed that one of its members proved to be a traitor of the common cause".

The entire party must unanimously brand with despise the dirty bolshevist propaganda of Ataman-adventurer and highway bandit Semenoff, whom General Wrangel, our valiant Commander-in-Chief, branded with the name of traitor of the sacred cause of salvation of Russia.

V. LISLOFF

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To: S. 2 Shanghai, December 21 1934

Please submit again
with a brief covering report.
What is the Russian
Fascist Party?

Where and by whom is the
periodical called The Fascist
published?

What was the character
of the attack made upon
Karaman Semenoff and
when did it appear?

Would it be possible to
obtain a full translation

F.M. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 193.....

To.....

of this article and the
further article under
the caption "Blow Out
The Guests' Brains."

What is the political
significance of the
whole business?

J.H.
D.S.I. Prokafieff.
DSR 22/2

Translation of article which appeared in the "SLOVO" of
December 18, 1934.

A.A. VONSIATZKY EXPELLED FROM THE FASCIST PARTY

On December 11 decision of the central organ of the Fascist Party became known, by which A.A. Vonsiatzky was expelled from the Party. This decision was taken during the course of an extraordinary meeting of the Central Committee of the party after an understanding had been reached on the subject with various branches of the party abroad.

A.A. Vonsiatzky was first deprived of the title of President of the All-Russian Fascist Party, whereupon a special order was passed regarding his exclusion from the ranks of the party.

Vonsiatzky's recent attack in his personal journal entitled "FASCIST" on Ataman G.M. Semenoff, which was made inspite [repeated warnings on the part of the Central Executive Committee of the party, was the immediate cause of his expulsion.

On December 11 our representative visited the Russian Club. Portraits of Vonsiatzky had already been removed from the main hall and other rooms of the club. Mr. K.V. Rodzaevsky, interviewed regarding the reasons of expulsion of Vonsiatzky from the party, stated:-

When electing A.A. Vonsiatzky on the post of President of the party, the Central Executive Committee of the All-Russian Fascist Party expected that he would develop an anti-communist struggle on a big scale, as he was in a position to do so. We believed that he would facilitate the organization of a powerful and active party unifying in its ranks all active elements among Russian emigrants. We also expected a further development of the national-revolutionary work in the USSR.

Vonsiatzky's activities were not in accord with the above fundamental tasks. On the contrary, he did his utmost in order to isolate the All-Russian Fascist Party from friendly

organizations as well as from masses. In particular, he intended to bring about a breach between us and the Far Eastern Cossacks' Union, which unifies an overwhelming majority of cossacks in the Far East.

Vonsiatzky's steps in that direction have long ago aroused our criticism and opposition. But, when in the No. 11 issue of the "FASCIST", Vonsiatzky's personal organ, he published articles openly attacking Ataman Semenoff, the Central Executive Committee of the party wrote to Vonsiatzky, explaining in detail the party's position and requested him to abstain in future from such ill-considered acts. At the same time the Central Executive Committee called upon Vonsiatzky, as a member of the party, to abide by the decisions of the Committee and to rectify his wrong-doings.

However, in the issue No. 13 of the "FASCIST", we again find unpleasant news.

On the front page of this issue, under the headline, Vonsiatzky without permission of the Central Executive Committee inserted a line to the effect that the journal in question is the "main organ of All-Russian Fascist Party". Apart from this, an article appears in that issue of the journal under the heading "BLOW OUT THE TRAITOR'S BRAINS", which contains revolting insinuations directed against Ataman Semenoff.

Taking into consideration the above facts and in view of breach of party discipline by Vonsiatzky, the Central Executive Committee decided to expel him from the ranks of the party.

We are confident that the Third Congress of the party, which will be held in June, 1935, will confirm our decision, which was taken in view of very strange activities of Vonsiatzky, which threatened to cause serious obstructions to the party's work.

D.C.S.A.

Information. DSR 2/12

File No.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To: Bennett. Shanghai, Sep 1, 1934.

Sir:

Reference attached application, I can see no cause for objection provided proceedings are orderly.

Yours Robertson
Asstt.

DC(DW)
With informed
accordance
H. Robertson
Super

5/1
MS
1/9.

God
Nation Labour
All Russian
Fascist Party
Senior of the
Fourth Fascist Group
in Shanghai.
August 31, 1934.
No. 094.

MUNICIPAL
S. M. RECA.

No. D _____
Date / /

To Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that at 8.30 p.m. on September 3, a meeting of the Russian Fascisti in Shanghai will be held in the premises of the Club of Former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade, No. 81 Chusan Road, to mark the day of the first anniversary of publication of the Fascist newspaper "HASH PUT."

The following addresses will be delivered :-

- a) History of foundation of the newspaper "HASH PUT."
- b) History of Fascism.
- c) "Hash Put" and the Shanghai Fascisti.

There will be no discussions.

The meeting in question will be held under the auspices of the Council of Seniors of the Shanghai groups of All-Russian Fascist Party, the responsible persons being Messrs. G.V. Galitsky, G.F. Chumakim, A.A. Grant, P.I. Volgin and Perminoff.

Admittance strictly on tickets issued upon recommendation of members, no fees being charged.

About 150 persons are expected to attend the meeting, which will terminate at 10.30 p.m. or 11 p.m.

Senior of the group
(Signed) S. Chumakim.

God

Nation Labour

All Russian
Fascist Party.
Senior of the
Fourth Fascist Group
in Shanghai.

August 31, 1934.

No. 094.

To Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that at 8.30 p.m. on September 3, a meeting of the Russian Fascisti in Shanghai will be held in the premises of the Club of Former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade, No. 81 Chusan Road, to mark the day of the first anniversary of publication of the Fascist newspaper "NASH PUT."

The following addresses will be delivered :-

- a) History of foundation of the newspaper "NASH PUT."
- b) History of Fascism.
- c) "Nash Put" and the Shanghai Fascisti.

There will be no discussions.

The meeting in question will be held under the auspices of the Council of Seniors of the Shanghai groups of All-Russian Fascist Party, the responsible persons being Messrs. G.V. Galitsky, G.F. Chunihin, A.A. Grant, P.I. Volgin and Perminoff.

Admittance strictly on tickets issued upon recommendation of members, no fees being charged.

About 150 persons are expected to attend the meeting, which will terminate at 10.30 p.m. or 11 p.m.

Senior of the group
(Signed) G. Chunihin.



Начальному Шанхайській Муніципалітет
ночі.

И. Т.

Сообщаем вам следующее, что наши устрои-
тели Собрание русских офицеров, посвященное
заключению газеты "Наш Курьер", которое члены были
3-го Сентября 1934 г., в 8½ час. вечера, 81 Chusan Road, (но-
вый адрес Старомакской улицы).

На собрании будут читаться доклады:
а. История возникновения газеты,
б. История франклина.
в. Газета и Шанхайские офицеры.

Управляющий этим Собранием Сабри Начальник Группы В. оп. н..
Административный директор этого же на сей Собраний: сор. Талиевский,
сор. Чукин,

Сор. Громкий,
Сор. Некрасов,
Сор. Борисов.

Второй на Собрании Борисовский, но сперва по делам, но редакцион-
ных не имеет.

Несколько разговоров (discourse) или обличающих или выступлений не будет.
На Собрании предполагается присутствие около 150 человек.
Собрание предполагается закончить в 10½-11 час. вечера.

Начальник Группы

Т. Чукин. —

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

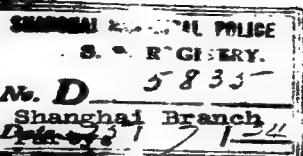
To PA Shengkai 25/7/34 193

I suggest applicant
be informed verbally
that Police have no
objection provided the
function is orderly
& causes no annoyance
to neighbours.

The application should
have been made to
the Secretary, Smc.

Jhs Robertson
Supt

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN



Mr. J.V. Galitzky,
Representative of the Shanghai Branch
of All-Russia Fascist Party,
No. 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
C/o Chibunovsky Co.

To Commissioner of the
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I have the honour to apply for permission to hold, on Saturday, July 28, 1934, in the house of Mr. G.O. Gogvadze, Apart. 8, No. 171 Muirhead Road, a private meeting of members of the Shanghai branch of All-Russia Fascist Party for the purpose of celebration the Day of the Russian Orthodox Culture.

The celebration will be opened a thanksgiving service which will be followed by an address on the subject of the "Predominant Ideas of History of the Russian State" delivered by Mr. J.V. Galitzky in collaboration with Mr. D.G. Kadoshnikoff.

No announcements will be made in the local press regarding the meeting and it will be a function of a purely scientific-educational character as an outward sign of the spiritual unity of members of All-Russia Fascist Party in the ranks of Russian emigres on the Day of St. Vladimir - the annual holiday of the Russian Fascist Party.

The celebration will be conducted in an orderly manner and all pertaining Municipal regulations will be strictly observed. Admittance for members and their guests will be free.

The function will commence at 7 p.m. and will be over by 12 midnight.

Mr. J.V. Galitzky will be responsible organiser of the meeting.

(Signed) J. Galitzky,
Representative of All-Russia
Fascist Party in Shanghai.

July 23, 1934, Shanghai.

Т-ръг Народному Товарищескому Менеджерскому Стимулируему

Участников Всероссийской
Революционной Партии в Шанхае
и Орий Всероссийской Товарищеской
Чин-шин-чии Р. 133% Clubhouse
Company".

Приветие.

Накануне присяги Пушкин разрешено на закрытое
празднование дня русской православной Купидонии в
среду 28-го числа сего года, в квартире
Гражданки Ольги Гавриловны Торбагзе, № 171
улицы, нынешней организации Всероссийской
Революционной Партии в городе Шанхай.

Празднование состоится поздно, после заседания
заключительного заседания посвященного празднику. Текущий
Государственный день русской государственности",
"праздник участников партии в городе Шанхай
Орий Всероссийской Товарищеской, состоявшийся 21.1.1920 года.
Некоторые участники о праздновании заявляют не будут
и празднование будет состоять именем участников Всероссийской
партии, установленный в знак общего духовного единства
между участниками Всероссийской Революционной Партии
в честь русской эмиграции, так как день 28-го
июня - день святого революциониста Олега Боденева
— считается, как день партийного праздника.

Празднование не будет включать не только первостепенные
участники политических движений и групп. Всех кто вступил в
их составе беспристрастно.

Празднование начнется в 7 часов вечера и окончится в 12 часов ночи.
Организатором празднования Орий Всероссийской Товарищеской.

г. Шанхай

28, июня 1920 года.

Участниками В.Ф.И.

Орий Торбагзе.

P.

659

~~SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C 5-659
Date 19/5/34~~

~~SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
May 18, 1934. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5895
Date 25/1/34~~

Donald I. Coonley, Esq.,
c/o Cathay Hotel,
Shanghai.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of May 18, I am directed to inform you that permission is given for Mr. Vonsiatsky to deliver a non-political lecture at the Embassy Theatre on Monday, May 21, at 7.15 p.m., subject to the guarantees given in your letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. M. McKEE

Deputy Secretary.

HTN/PC

19 MAY 1934

POLICE FORCE


May 18, 1934.

J. R. Jones, Esq.,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,

Mr. Vonsiatsky guarantees the following points in regard to the lecture, which he desires to give on Monday evening, May 21st, in the Embassy Theatre at 7.15 p.m.: -

1. That admission is by private invitation and that general public will not be admitted;
2. That the lecture will be educative and not inflammatory or liable to excite feelings and give rise to a breach of the peace.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) D. I. Coonley,

Secretary.

Translation of an article which was published
in the "Slovo" (Russian) of May 20, 1934.

Lecture by A. A. Vonsiatsky

Yesterday it was definitely decided, that the lecture of the leader of the Russian Fascists, A. A. Vonsiatsky, will be delivered tomorrow, Monday, May 21, at 7 p.m. in the premises of the "Embassy Theatre", Bubbling Well Road.

The programme of the lecture is:

- 1) The tactics of the United Fascist Front.
- 2) The crisis of the communist system.
- 3) The growth of the revolutionary movement in the U.S.S.R. (anti-bolshevik).
- 4) The growth of Russian Fascism.

Admittance to the lecture is free but only on production of invitation cards. The tickets issued for admission to the proposed lecture in the premises of the "Shanghai Mainichi" are available for the lecture tomorrow.

F.M. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To: Shanghai PD to CP 21st MAY 1934
HEADQUARTERS MUNICIPAL POLICE

CENTRAL REGISTRY

Date: 29.5.34

Complete copies of this correspondence have been sent to DO "B" & singer.

Despite the Seey's letter, the lecture will be very much political

J. H. Robertson
lrbt

-P.
J. H. 22/5/34

AMH 21/5

J. H.
mjs

**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.**

S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D-5835

5835

Translation of an article re Vonsiatsky published in the Russian newspaper "Vechernia Zaria" on May 28, 1954. 131

VON SIATSKY REPRESENTED AS A FREE-MASON!

STRANGE TELEGRAM FROM SINZIN.

On May 20 the "Harbin Times", a Japanese newspaper published in the Russian language, published the following telegram from Sinzin (Chengchung), the capital of Manchukuo, under the sensational heading:- "Vonsiatsky, leader of fascists - a free mason".

Sinjin, May 18 (Kokuzu). - A. A. Vonsiatsky, who calls himself the leader of the All-Russian Fascist Party, and who arrived in Harbin from Shanghai on April 26, under the pretext of organizing a Russian Fascist movement in Manchu-Di-Kuo, spent about 10 days in organization work. In well informed local circles it is said that Vonsiatsky knows nothing about fascist ideas and that his real object is to appease the anti-semitic and free-mason movement which recently started all over the world.

The cause of the opposition to Vonsiatsky came through his criticism of the anti-Jewish movement on the part of Harbin Fascist led by Rodzaevsky. There is no doubt that someone is stubbornly carrying on the provocative work in Japanese circles, misleading even such a well informed news agency as the Kokuzu.

— S.B.

deformation

SSR 2815

file
for

Fm. 1
Memorandum.

Section 2, POLICE FORCE,
S. B. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, May 28th, 1934.
To Officer i/c Special Branch,

I forward herewith, for information,
translations of extracts from the
"Slovo", "Kopeika" and "Shanghai Zaria"
of May 22 on the subject of A. A.
Vonsiatsky's speech in the Embassy
Theatre on May 21.

J. B. K.
D. I.

file
J. B. K.

SHANGHAI COMMUNIST PARTY
S. S. R. C. D. P.
No. D 5835
Date 22/5/1934
Translation of an article appearing the "Slovo" of May 22, 1934.

A. A. VONSIATSKY'S LECTURE.

At 7 p.m. May 21 the Embassy Theatre was already filled to capacity. However, to the disappointment of the public the proceedings did not commence until 7.30 p.m. The lecture was expected with keen interest and was attended by representatives of almost all Russian organizations as well as members of the younger generation.

— • —
The senior group of the Russian Boy-scouts in uniform assisted; they were easily recognizable by their special rhombus-shaped, white metal badges inscribed with the swastika in the centre and with the double-headed eagle emblem in the upper corner. Order was maintained in an efficient manner.

After giving a fascist salute to the audience, Vonsiatsky, in a few introductory remarks, stated that he desired to acquaint the active elements of Russian emigres with the principles of the Russian Fascist Movement. He pointed out that the subject of his address would be the All-Russian Fascist Party, the formation of which, after the unification of Russian Fascists in the U.S.A., Europe and the Far East, was an accomplished fact.

Vonsiatsky's address was divided into the following heads: The United Tactics of the Fascist Front. - The crisis in the Communist System. - The growing intensity of the revolutionary spirit in the U.S.S.R. - The growth of Russian Fascism.

Referring to the triumphant successes of the Fascism in all countries, the speaker expressed the hope that the Fascist movement would arouse the keenest interest and become a subject of discussion among the emigres.

He then dwelt upon the importance of organization in any political movement and declared that the All-Russian Fascist Party had worked out an excellent plan of political organization among the Russian emigres.

To our regret the speaker was very brief on this subject; he said nothing regarding the advantages to be derived from the fascist organization nor did he touch upon the subject of the ideology of the fascist movement. Thus there was lack of cohesion between the themes he had attempted to develop in the course of the address. To the non-fascist members of the audience the lecture was not convincing.

Dealing with fascist tactics, the speaker emphasised the immense importance of propaganda among the workers and peasants in the U.S.S.R. with a view to organizing a general uprising of the population. In his opinion, the success of this work will depend on the happy selection of slogans, such as: "Division of ^{owned} collectively/farms", "All land to be divided amongst farmers", "Normal working conditions". Unfortunately, the speaker said nothing regarding the possibility, under present conditions in the U.S.S.R., of organizing such an extensive movement in that country. Apart from expressing his opinion - which nobody disputes - that the U.S.S.R. Government is bitterly hated by the people, the speaker had nothing further to say on the subject of fascist tactics. The audience listened to this particular part of the address with great attention but they were unable to get a clear understanding of the speaker's ideas owing to his method of lecturing.

It is very much to be regretted that the speaker did not take into consideration the fact that the audience knew almost nothing of fascist doctrines and did not go into the matter in a more detailed manner. The same remark applies to that part of the lecture dealing with the crisis in the communist party. The well known ~~preceding~~ of economic, social and political order is causing a crisis in the Soviet system of government and the communism throughout the whole world - not excluding the U.S.S.R. itself. All these facts were not sufficiently dealt with by the speaker.

One should be particularly careful when speaking of the growing revolutionary spirit in the U.S.S.R. There is no doubt that, psychologocially, the country is ripe for revolution, but organization and action are necessary in order to transform this into a revolutionary uprising. The speaker did not discuss this point at all. To the mass of Russian emigres, however, it is a matter of a tremendous import, because an overwhelming majority of these Russian emigrants is firmly convinced that only a blow from outside, as for example, in the event of an armed conflict with another, will provide the enslaved population of the U.S.S.R. an opportunity to give tangible expression to its revolutionary spirit. That this revolutionary spirit does exist in the U.S.S.R. nobody can deny.

As regards the growth of Russian fascism, the speaker made reference to the activities of the Russian fascist organizations in America, Europe and the Far East. Again it is to be regretted that the speaker failed to explain, from the point of view of the All-Russian Fascist Party, the difference between that party and the "MLADOROSSY" (Neo-Russians) who declare that they are the Russian fascists, and the "Russ-Nazi" who think of a State based on the principles of religion and nationalism.

Apart from these few criticisms, we have to admit that Mr. A.A.Vonsiatsky's address, which was made from, no doubt, sincerely patriotic enthusiasm was a novelty to the Russian community in Shanghai. It tended to awaken active political thought; it inculcated a sense of sacrifice and attracted the attention of the Russian emigres to a great movement of worldwide significance known under different names in various countries, but which, everywhere, may be designated under the common appellation of "Fascism".

As this, according to the introductory remarks of the lecturer, was his intention, he has admirably succeeded.

We must, however, point out that it is impossible to cover effectively a subject of such importance and magnitude in a lecture lasting but sixty minutes.

Translation of an article appearing in the "Kopeika" of
May 22, 1934.

"IMMIGRANT FROM AMERICA.

VONSIATSKY'S HOPELESS FAILURE AS A "LEADER".

At 7 p.m. yesterday a feeble address was delivered at the Embassy Theatre by Mr. A. Vonsiatsky, who claims to be the leader of the Russian Fascist movement. The address was intended to furnish general information on the subject of the movement.

Well, one can only say that a "big mountain has given birth to a small mouse". The "leader" of the Russian Fascism made a public appearance and gave a complete exhibition of his incompetence. It was childish; moreover, it bore the stamp of ignorance. In the course of one whole hour, amidst dead silence on the part of the audience, a man of narrow mind and low intelligence, with painted eyebrows and the mannerism of a provincial actor, was mouthing commonplaces.

Instead of the clear-cut and finished ideology, typical of the Fascism, the Russian emigrants who gathered at the Embassy Theatre were treated to an assortment of out-of-date cries and slogans of which one has been tried long ago.

"The Russian Fascist Party", Vonsiatsky said, "is a party of struggle".

But not a word was said regarding the struggle, the party itself or its programme.

He stated that terror reigns in Russia, that workers are dissatisfied, that anti-communist feelings is growing among the peasantry, that masses of the proletarian are to be organized. But how are they to be organized?

It would seem that an answer to this elementary question might be furnished by an individual claiming

to be a leader, the head of the Russian Fascism.
Vonsiatsky failed to give the expected answer.

Impressions?

The theatre was crowded. All the prominent members of the local Russian emigrants were present. Boy-scouts, (who had been drawn into this political farce through lack of tact on the part of their instructors), maintained general order.

The function was set for 7 p.m., but Vonsiatsky, a true follower of American tactics, kept the public waiting till half past seven. Punctuality is the politeness of Kings. Vonsiatsky could have had nothing to do with Kings. Or.....

Remarks amongst the audience.

"It is about time to start, eh? Is he busy with his 'make up' according to his habit?"

"Yes. Fascism is organization and punctuality".

"Oh, what is the use of quoting Mussolini?
Vonsiatsky himself is his own Hitler".

The public begins to show signs of impatience.
Follows stamping of feet with clapping of hands.

The curtain goes up. The lights go out. The stage is decorated with two Russian national flags. A tribune is also draped in Russian national colours. There is a table with a decanter of water and a glass.

Enters Vonsiatsky --- marching smartly as becomes a genuine Fascist. Applause. With a theatrical gesture he calls for silence. The applause ceases obediently and the abracadabra commences.

The purpose of the address was, according to the speaker, to enable those who do not belong to the Russian Fascist Party, to get acquainted with this party.

A summary of newspaper reports on the situation in the U.S.S.R. is given.

Why the dissatisfaction in the U.S.S.R. should take the form of a Fascist Revolution, the speaker failed to explain.

Non-recognition of any "hierarchy" was stated to be the main foundation of Fascism and its success.

"All active elements are with us!" exclaimed the "leader".

But in the name of.....what? For, this is a matter where beautiful eyes alone count for nothing.

Remarks among the public:-

"Is it possible that he has not read a single booklet on the Fascist movement? He should have read one in order not to lose face in the presence of people".

The farcical address terminated with the shouting of the slogan "Long live Fascist Russia".

"With a monarch at the head", added a firm voice from among the audience.

Vonsiatsky raises his arm and writes the Fascist greeting: "Glory to Russia". These constitute the only words of value he has uttered in the course of his address. He disappears from the stage.

Curtain.

No discussion, of course. In this respect the "leader did not over-estimate his abilities".

Thus, all the noise raised around this political upstart has come to naught.

We have stated that we had not the audacity of recommending Mr. Vonsiatsky to Russian emigrants. We even went so far as to declare that information at hand regarding this individual did not warrant his being taken more or less seriously. We did nothing to obstruct the local newspaper campaign in favour of Vonsiatsky, as only reliable and unimpeachable data could have justified such an obstruction in respect of a person who had

declared his readiness to struggle for the national cause. We abstained from expressing our opinion regarding this person, this "American uncle".

But now we have been compelled to do so by himself.

Mr. Vonsiatsky should give up, as soon as possible and once for all, his attempt to work out a political career, unless he shares Lenin's opinion that "every kitchen-maid is capable of governing a State". It is only in "kitchen dictatorship" that he may hope to play a part.....

Translation of an article appearing in the "Shanghai Zaria" of May 22, 1934.

Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky's Speech

Last night at 7.30 p.m. Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky delivered a speech in The Embassy Theatre on the problems and aims of the All-Russian Fascist Party. The theatre was packed and many important representatives of local societies were present namely:- Mr. K. E. Metalsler- president of the Emigrants Committee; Doctor D. I. Kazakoff; Mr. M. V. Olsufieff; Engineer A. G. Chleunovski; Admiral Feodorovitch, president of the Invalids' Union; General Zeamin; Mr. G. G. Sunnerberg; Mr. M. G. Yakovkin and others.

When the curtain was drawn aside and the electric light was switched off, Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky appeared on the stage in the limelight against the screen which was draped with two national flags. Mr. Vonsiatsky dwelt for some length on the crisis through which Communism is at present passing and referred to "Nep" (New Economic Policy) having succeeded military communism, which former subsequently gave way to Stalin's Pietylka (Five Years' economic plan), the failure of which inevitably shattered the structure of the Communist Power. Nevertheless, one must not close one's eyes to the fact that Communism is maintained not only by terror, but also by the influence which it retains over the labouring masses. The liberation of the people from this influence, in the opinion of the Speaker, is the chief aim of the All Russian Fascist Party. In order to attain this, it will be necessary first of all to find a proper approach to the masses of the population. The search for this approach represents the chief turning point in the tactics of the Fascist Party.

The civil war stopped not because the White Army was worn out, but because its leaders understood their idealism was incomprehensible to the people. We must approach the people with slogans which are comprehensible to them and which they could follow. The wall which U.S.S.R. has built shutting out the entire world must be rammed not only from outside as was done formerly, but chiefly from the inside.

Russian fascism has acquired great success during recent years, Mr. Vonsiatsky claimed, and this is even admitted by our enemies. The Fascist Party is powerful chiefly because it is supported by the broad masses of the people because all "the scale of ranks" are completely eliminated from Fascist idealism. We are working at present preparing staffs abroad, ready at the first call, to be commissioned to the assistance of our brethren in Russia and we are convinced that officers of the White Army will join our ranks, as well as all kinds of specialists and qualified workers.

Soviet Russia is dying and we must replace the Communist arbitrary regime and communist dictatorship with Fascist dictatorship.

The speaker was given a hearty applause at the termination of his speech.

Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky, his wife and secretary - Mr. D. I. Kunle went on board the steamer last night which sails from Shanghai at daybreak to-day. He intends to visit various countries in Europe during the summer and will return to America in the fall.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Date 27. 5. 1934

Russian Fascist Sets Tongues Wagging; Asks For New Revolution

(By Special Correspondent)
DAIREN, Apr. 30. (By Mail).—

A moderately stirring story also was part of the visit of Mr. Anastase Vondatsky, a Russian Fascist chief from America who is sounding a clarion call throughout the world for the formation of the "Third Internationale" with the consequent dismemberment of the Soviet Union.

"Third Internationale" An impassioned appeal, urging local Russian Fascists to become soundly organized and at the same time to wait for the decisive moment when an attack on the Soviet Union would prove successful was launched by Mr. Anastase Vondatsky, Russian Fascist leader from America, at the Dairen Russian Club.

Fascists only, combining the finest traditions and characteristics of Old Russia with a knowledge of

modern conditions at their best could be responsible for wholesome development for present day Russia, the orator continued. The Communists had been in power for 16 years and had done nothing except to degrade, brutalize and pauperize the people.

All previous attempts to remove the scourge of Communism, he went on, have failed largely because there was a sad lack of cooperation by denationalized Russians against their common foe. The coming movement must find all, within and without their homeland in perfect concert in the struggle which would rid their country of the red pollution which was steadily devouring the land.

"We want all patriotic Russians throughout the world to join a Fascist organization so that when the psychological moment arrives you will be ready to complete your assignments and bring peace and prosperity once again to our great land," he concluded.

Mr. Vondatsky, who has resided in the United States for the past 10 years, is married to a member of a prominent American family who is accompanying her husband on his tour. He is now in the north where he is addressing Russian Fascists in Hsinking and Harbin from whence he is expected to travel to Europe to continue his work of organization of the Russian Fascists.

JULY
20

— S.B.

Information.

SAR 2011.

SHANGHAI
No. D 5835
Date 26/5/34

Extract from Morning Newspaper Translation of 23.5.34.

The Star Daily News published the following article on May 21:-

WHITE RUSSIANS ACTIVE IN SHANGHAI

There is a White Russian Fascist Party in Manchuria, and the leader of the Party is one named "Bushesky", who arrived in Shanghai the day before yesterday on the "Tsingtao Maru". He is staying in the Cathay Hotel and has held secret meetings with local white Russians. He was a member of the royal family, and was expelled from Russia by the Communist Party. He came here to organize a branch of the Fascist Party. Chinese and Japanese will be urged to join the movement.

The above article refers to A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the Russian Fascist Party, who recently visited Shanghai.

G. Icheremshansky
D. S.

*JBR.
as/v.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.

S.2, Special Branch D. Shklyar 835

REPORT

Date... May 24, 1934.

Subject (in full) Lecture of A.A. Vonsiatsky on May 21, 1934 at the Embassy Theatre, Bubbling Well Road.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by O. B. Kurn D.I. 10-16-144

Between 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. on May 21st a lecture was given by A.A. Vonsiatsky at the Embassy Theatre, Bubbling Well Road, on the Russian Fascist Movement. About 800 Russians from various Russian circles and political organisations attended. Members of the local Russian Fascist Organisation with the Fascist emblem and Russian scouts guarded the entrance and controlled admission. In connection with the presence of the Russian boy-scouts it is reported that Vonsiatsky presented a considerable sum to the local Russian boy scouts organisation. Although the meeting was due to start at 7 p.m. Vonsiatsky did not arrive until 7.30 p.m.

In his lecture he pointed out the sources of the Fascist movement all over the world and the importance of the organisation. He hoped that Fascism would appeal to Russian Emigrants in Shanghai. Vonsiatsky emphasised the necessity of organisation in political movements and said that the best political Russian organisation abroad is the All Russian Fascist Party. He then described the tactics of the Russian Fascist Party. The main object of the Fascist is the work among labourers and farmers of the U.S.S.R. and the preparation of the overthrow of communist rule. The success of this work depended on the selection of slogans dealing with the division of the big collective farms (Kolhozi) among individual small farmers, etc. The Civil War ended, he said, because the White Army leader had no popular slogans for the people. Later Vonsiatsky pointed out the absolute necessity of unification of the Fascist Party in order that a united Fascist front could be held against communism. "During the last few years Fascism had had a great success and even our enemy could not deny it. The Fascist Party is at

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

- 2 -

Made by

Forwarded by

"present preparing the cadre of the people who must be ready to answer the first call from Russia to assist our brothers in the U.S.S.R. We are certain that former officers of the White Army, various specialists and scientific workers will join our ranks."

Vonsiatsky also described conditions prevailing in the U.S.S.R. and the struggle between the Communist Government and the masses; the rebellion in the Army; anti-Bolshevik movements among the farmers etc. and also the terror of the G.P.U. The lecture ended at 8.40 p.m., Vonsiatsky being loudly applauded.

Most of the present public considered that Vonsiatsky did not succeed as an orator and propagandist as his lecture consisted of well known facts and he did not draw a clear picture of Fascist ideals.

In connection with this lecture it was observed that before the lecture commenced leaflets opposing Vonsiatsky's pretension to appoint himself leader of the Russian Fascist Organisation, issued by the A. Pokrovsky Fascist Group, were distributed in the French Concession and the International Settlement.

X
Copy attached
together with
translation.
D.S.R.

G. Cherenkovsky

D. S.

Comments on Vonsiatsky's lecture appearing in the local Russian dailies are being translated. D.S.R. 23/IV.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Vonsiatsky accompanied by his wife and secretary departed for Europe on May 22, 1934, by the S.S. "Soviet Union". D.S.R. 23/V.

"Pres. Harrison"

TRANSLATION.

GOD, NATION, LABOUR.

Supplement to Bulletin No.37
of the National Organization
of Russian Fascisti
(N.O.R.F)
D.V. (Far East)

D E C L A R A T I O N
O F
THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF RUSSIAN FASCISTI.

F A S C I S T I :

During the past 3 weeks and more Mr. A. Vonsiatsky has been in the Far East (Shanghai-Harbin).

From a journal entitled the "Fascist", which made its first appearance in Shanghai only since the arrival of A. Vonsiatsky, and which can be seen in the window of the book-shop "Skifi", it can be learnt that A. Vonsiatsky is the founder of "The Russian Fascist Party", United States of America, being his permanent residence.

On arrival at Yokohama, A. Vonsiatsky, had an interview there with one V. Rodzjaevsky, one of the leaders of the party of Harbin Fascisti-Syndicalists. Later, on leaving Shanghai for Harbin, A. Vonsiatsky established, according to the interview granted by him to the Shanghai Zarya No.2680 and which has not been refuted up to date, an "All-Russian Fascisti Party" with a Central Executive Committee. A. Vonsiatsky was elected Chairman of the "All Russian Fascisti Party" and V. Rodzjaevsky General Secretary and Acting Chairman of the same.

A. Vonsiatsky did not mention what he had achieved in America, his permanent residence, but in the same interview (Shanghai Zarya No.2680) A. Vonsiatsky spoke of the expected formation of branches in South America and in the Balkans, as well as in Shanghai.

The above concludes the official summary of information by the Council of the National Organization of Russian Fascisti.

The Council of the National Organization of Russian Fascisti in the Far east, having perused the above information and having received further information, has come to the decision of advising the Fascisti of the N.O.R.F. of the following:-

1) That the Council's suggestion, forwarded to A. Vonsiatsky through the medium of the Secretary of the Party Information Bureau, that he should hear a report on the activities and achievements of the party of N.O.R.F. since the time of its institution in 1927, has not been replied to up to this date.

2) That brief information received from Harbin shows that A. Vonsiatsky has not succeeded in uniting the Harbin Fascisti, but on the contrary caused dissension which resulted in the formation of two groups in lieu of the one which existed previously. v. Rodziaevsky's group joined A. Vonsiatsky, whilst A. Pokrovsky's group would not accept "the general line" of A. vonsiatsky, on which is built the formation of the "All-Russian Fascist Party"

3) That A. Vonsiatsky introduced into the programme of the "All-Russian Fascist Party" being formed by him that which, he himself stated (Shanghai Zarya No.2680) "had astounded the Harbin Fascisti and for a time baffled them".

4) That in Shanghai A. Vonsiatsky has made his selection of persons, to head the branch being formed by him in Shanghai, who not only fail to enjoy the respect of the wide circles of Russian emigrants, but some of whom are even considered in the Russian community as politically

and socially disgraced and undesirable. In consequence of the above said, and also taking into consideration the information to hand, which cannot be published, for reasons of Party status, the Council of the National Organization of Russian Fascisti, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 6 of secret instructions of the High Council of the N.O.R.F. has made the following decisions:-

- 1) To regard the actions of A. Vonsiatsky having for their purpose the organization of an "All-Russian Fascisti Party" as untimely, not being based on any solid ground except his, A. Vonsiatsky's, own wish and as being, therefore, absolutely unsecure.
- 2) To declare as pseudo-fascisti the "general line" of Vonsiatsky's Fascisti (The All-Russian Fascisti Party) it being considered contrary with the already existing line of action, as declared in the statement issued by the High Council of the N.O.R.F. in 1927 in ZAGREB, Jugo-Slavia.
- 3) To regard the general tendency and activities of Vonsiatsky's Fascisti (The All-Russian fascist party) as action opposed to the unity and co-operation of the National groups amongst emigrants.
- 4) To submit this declaration for approval of the High Council of the N.O.R.F. and to distribute it for the information of the Fascisti of the Far East and all the National emigrant organizations.

COUNCIL OF THE
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF
RUSSIAN FASCISTI OF THE FAR EAST.

Shanghai, May, 1934.

F.M. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

21.5.36 193.....

To.....

Shanghai,

S2

I think you had
better arrange to
have this meeting
attended — if you
have not already
done so.

yB

O.A.S.B.

— Dr. Schenckovsky
& Makaroff have been
invited to attend.

S2
Return in course
give course to Dr. Schenckovsky
S2 2/1/36

Translation of an article which was published
in the "Slovo" (Russian) of May 20, 1934.

Lecture by A. A. Vonsiatsky

Yesterday it was definitely decided, that the lecture of the leader of the Russian Fascists, A. A. Vonsiatsky, will be delivered tomorrow, Monday, May 21, at 7 p.m. in the premises of the "Embasay Theatre", Bubbling Well Road.

The programme of the lecture is:

- 1) The tactics of the United Fascist Front.
- 2) The crisis of the communist system.
- 3) The growth of the revolutionary movement in the U.S.S.R. (anti-bolshevik).
- 4) The growth of Russian Fascism.

Admittance to the lecture is free but only on production of invitation cards. The tickets issued for admission to the proposed lecture in the premises of the "Shanghai Mainichi" are available for the lecture tomorrow.

one. 2.3.

Information

OSR 20/1.

8489

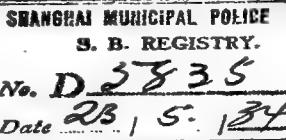
THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1934

It is learned that the lecture on the subject of "The crisis of Communism in the U.S.S.R. and the rise of Russian Fascism," which was to have been given to-day in the "Shanghai Mainichi" building by Mr. A. Vonsatatsky, has been cancelled. Mr. Vonsatatsky, who is leader of the Russian Fascists and who recently returned here from Harbin, is shortly leaving here for Europe.

P. S.

This lecture is being advertised in the local "Slovo" - to-day's issue - to take place in the Embassy Theatre this evening - 21/5/34 at 7 p.m. c

Re correspondence regarding official permission for the gathering vide
ben reg. file 6 8657



May 23, 1934.

Morning Translation

The Star Daily News published the following article on May 21:-

THE S.M.C. AND THE VARIOUS DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Although the S.M.C. is the highest control organ in the Settlement, it possesses administrative rights only. The judicial rights are in the hands of the Chinese Government. Therefore, all newspapers and newspaper offices in the Settlement are subject to the control of the Chinese publishing law, and the S.M.C. has no right to interfere.

Formerly, the S.M.C. was of the opinion that the Chinese newspapers exaggerated the news relating to the S.M.C., such as the reports on the assault of Chinese by foreign policemen, the factory questions, and torture used in Police Stations.

Ten years ago, the S.M.C. tried to control the Chinese newspapers and the regulations governing newspapers were drafted, which invested the S.M.C. with the right to interfere with newspaper managements, but later, owing to the opposition of the Chinese, the efforts of the Council were given up. Hence the Chinese newspapers in the Settlement still enjoy absolute freedom. The S.M.C. is again trying to place certain restrictions on the Chinese newspapers, but, as there are no regulations governing newspapers, the Council has expressed the hope that the Chinese newspapers will accurately publish reports relating to the S.M.C. The Chinese newspapers will always report the hardships suffered by the Chinese people.

The Star Daily News published the following article on May 21:-

WHITE RUSSIANS ACTIVE IN SHANGHAI

L. 5835
 There is a White Russian Fascist Party in Manchuria, and the leader of the Party is one named "Bushesky", who arrived in Shanghai the day before yesterday on the "Tsingtao Maru". He is staying in the Cathay Hotel and has held secret meetings with local white Russians. He was a member of the royal family, and was expelled from Russia by the Communist Party. He came here to organize a branch of the Fascist Party. Chinese and Japanese will be urged to join the movement.

Sin Wan Pao (Nanking Telegram) :

REACTIONARIES ESCORTED TO NANKING

The Bureau of Public Safety at Shanghai recently arrested a number of reactionaries. The arrested persons were escorted to Nanking on the morning of May 22, where they are detained at the Gendarme Headquarters.

8480

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, MAY 18.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
1934 S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5835
Date 19 1 5 130

Mr. A. Vonsatirsky, leader of the Russian Fascists, who recently returned here from a journey to Harbin, according to the Russian press is to lecture next Sunday on the "Crisis of Communism in U.S.S.R. and the rise of the Russian Fascism." The lecture will be given in the building of the Shanghai Mainichi, 308 Woosung Road at 7 pm..

Gale
JR

Translation of an article appearing in the
"Slovo" of May 11, 1934.

The return of A.A. Vonsiatsky. He is quite satisfied with the results of his trip.

A. A. Vonsiatsky together with his wife and D.I. Kunle, returned to Shanghai from Harbin at 3 p.m. yesterday on board the "Tsingtao Maru" after three weeks absence.

A. V. Vonsiatsky, during the course of an interview with our reporter, stated in detail his impressions of Harbin, the activity of the Russian Fascist Party there and about the unification of all Fascist bodies into one through the organization of an All-Russian Fascist Party.

On their departure from Harbin, A. A. Vonsiatsky and D.I. Kunle, recently elected Chief of Staff of the All-Russian Fascist Party, made a declaration to the effect that the activities of the Party will be directed by the Central Executive Committee in Harbin. A. A. Vonsiatsky was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, while K. V. Rodnayevsky was appointed Assistant Chairman and General Secretary. Continuing A. A. Vonsiatsky and D. I. Kunle outlined the general line of work, the directorship and tactics already decided upon. The new campaign will mean that the efforts of the Russian Fascists will be concentrated in struggles against communism and will take new forms, i.e. to induce the peasant and labourer masses to join the struggle. Regarding the position of the All-Russian Fascist Party towards the Jewish question, A.A. Vonsiatsky remarked:- "I have to state that this question was discussed on numerous occasions at meetings of our recently organized Central Executive Committee of the All-Russian Fascist Party. Concerning this the Party decided to take a firm stand ^{the} following:- the position of the All-Russian Fascist Party towards the Jewry corresponds to the attitude taken by the Jewry towards the Russian Fascist Movement." A.A. Vonsiatsky is expected to stay in

-2-

Shanghai until May 22 when he will leave for Europe.

During his sojourn here, he intends to deliver a lecture
on Fascism.

Loc. S.B.

Arrangements are being made to
have a Russian delegate present.

D.S.Ray.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	S. S. REGISTRY.
No. D	5835
Date	11 / 5 / 34

EXTRACT OF NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION OF MAY 11, 1934.

NIPPO

Vonsiatsky

ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN FASCIST: ARRIVAL OF
MR. BONSASKY

Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. Bonsasky (?), head of the Russian fascists in Manchukuo, arrived in Shanghai on the s.s. ~~Singtao~~ Maru. He proceeded to the Cathay Hotel where he held a conference with a number of important white Russians in Shanghai. He is accompanied by his wife and his secretary named Ghunt, age 28, who is a member of a noble family. The object of his visit to Shanghai is to unite all white Russians in Shanghai to co-operate with the Russians in Harbin.

In a press interview Mr. Bonsasky stated that several hundred thousand Russians have resided in foreign countries since the Bolshevik revolution, and now the time has come for the organization of the Russian fascist party with a view to establishing a new White Russian colony on the same lines as Manchukuo. He also stated that about 20000 Russians in Harbin have also joined the fascist party and it was hoped that all the Russians in China would join, and afterwards, he intended to continue the movement in Japan.

cc . S.S.
Information 1011/34

*JNL
JR*